

# Safely Managing COVID-19: Greater Manchester Population Survey

Survey 9 Report

October 2021

Based on fieldwork 13 September – 4 October

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# Introduction and methodology

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# Background and methodology

## Background

- Coronavirus (COVID-19) is having significant impacts on the lives of residents and the city region of Greater Manchester (GM) as a whole.
- The nature and extent of these impacts are not evenly experienced across the population. Residents are unequally equipped and empowered to stop the spread of the virus and its resulting impacts.
- Although there is extensive national research into these issues, particularly from during the earlier stages of the pandemic, relying on national surveys does not give the level of detail required on who within the Greater Manchester population is being most affected, the issues they are facing, the support they need, and how communications and support be best targeted and delivered.
- The focus of this research is therefore to provide regular ongoing insight on these issues and impacts across Greater Manchester as a whole, and within its 10 Local Authorities, to:
  - Help ensure communications and engagement activities are insight-led and appropriately delivered and targeted; and
  - Support the behaviour change that needs to be inspired across the population to stop the spread of coronavirus and its unequal impacts.

## Methodology

- BMG Research was commissioned to undertake monthly online and telephone (CATI) surveys, of at least 1,000 respondents of Greater Manchester each time, with a sample of at least 100 respondents in each Local Authority.
- Quotas were set to ensure the sample broadly reflected the profile of respondents by gender, age, ethnicity and disability, with further consideration for wider protected and key characteristics.
- Weights have been applied to the data gathered to ensure the sample matches the population profile by these quota variables more precisely, and to ensure consistency between individual surveys.
- Each monthly survey should take 15 minutes on average for respondents to complete; however, due to the emotive nature of the topic interviews by telephone take longer than this.
- Nine surveys have so far been completed. Details of responses are below.

Survey	Fieldwork start	Fieldwork end	Total respondents	Web respondents	Phone respondents
1	20 November 2020	2 December 2020	1016	707 (70%)	309 (30%)
2	18 December 2020	31 December 2020	1007	751 (75%)	256 (25%)
3	14 January 2021	27 January 2021	1010	757 (75%)	253 (25%)
4	11 February 2021	25 February 2021	1003	753 (75%)	250 (25%)
5	17 March 2021	29 March 2021	1008	750 (74%)	258 (26%)
6	22 April 2021	3 May 2021	1007	757 (75%)	250 (25%)
7	8 June 2021	15 June 2021	1013	772 (76%)	241 (24%)
8	22 July 2021	31 July 2021	1017	773 (76%)	244 (24%)
9	13 September 2021	4 October 2021	1021	766 (75%)	255 (25%)

## Report contents and guidance

### Report contents & guidance

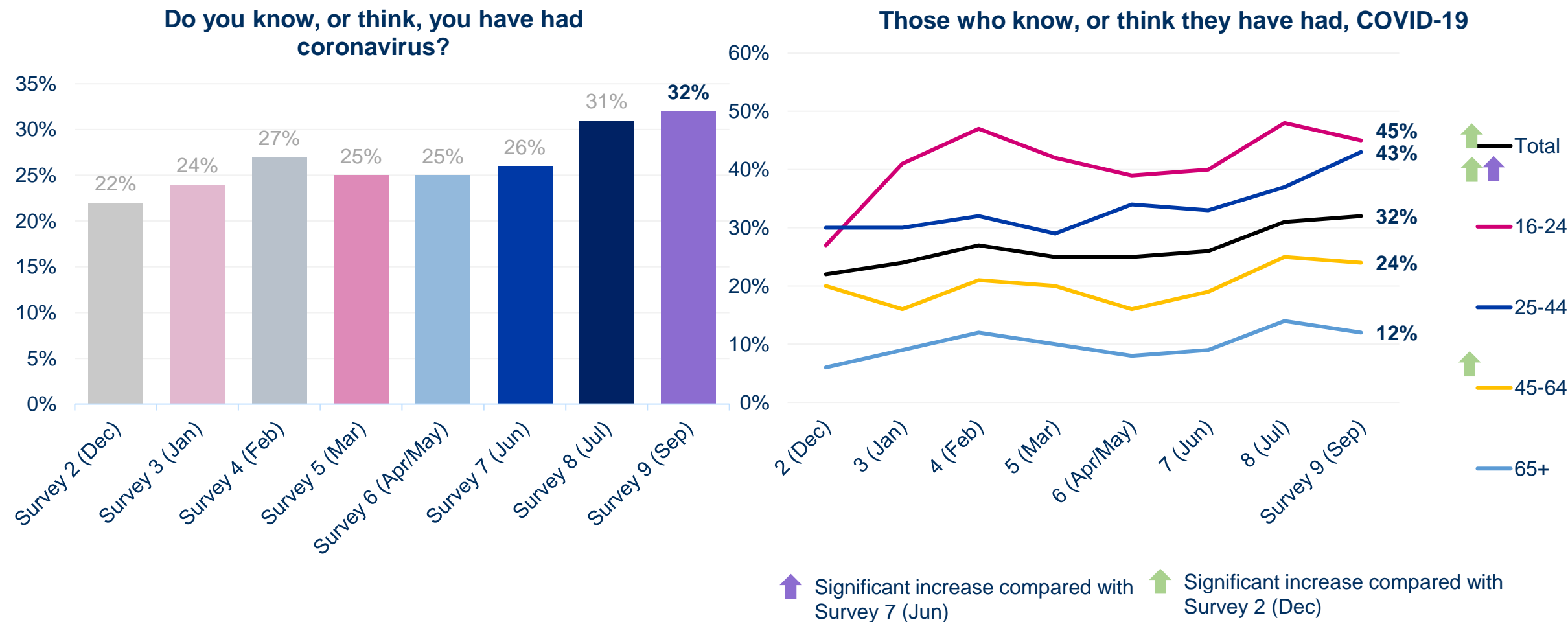
- **This report focuses on the findings from survey 9 (September-October 2021).** This follows the lifting of most national restrictions in place due to the virus, and is intended in particular to see initial impacts following the end of summer and people's return to education and more workplaces, including as a result of the closing of the national furlough scheme.
- The survey provides ongoing insight into concerns and impacts of the pandemic among respondents, and how their attitudes and behaviours around coronavirus are affected by a move away from rules and towards personal decision making. Survey 9 also aims to understand how the easing of restrictions has impacted on lifestyles and travel plans when compared to how residents thought it might impact them in July.
- The report presents a range of tables and charts with accompanying narrative to highlight the key findings from each section of the survey among the 'total Greater Manchester' sample i.e. all 1021 respondents. Where relevant, differences by local authority and other population characteristics are also reported. These differences are significantly different statistically (at the 95% level of confidence) compared with the 'total Greater Manchester' figures (i.e. the Greater Manchester average).
- Where questions have remained consistent, the report provides comparisons with surveys 1 (November 2020), 2 (December), 3 (January 2021), 4 (February), 5 (March), 6 (April-May), 7 (June) and 8 (July); statistically significant differences between surveys are indicated by up and down arrows.
- On some questions responses have been filtered on those who were asked relevant questions (e.g. those in work or with children), and bases may be lower than the full sample of 1021 in some instances. Where relevant, this has been noted on the slides, along with the unweighted base sizes. Any low bases with an unweighted base size below 50 have also been noted.
- The initial section provides a "highlights" summary of key findings; it is followed by more detailed results on respondents' feelings and concerns, coronavirus impacts, attitudes and behaviours and issues associated with test and trace and COVID vaccines.



# Highlights

Coronavirus infections	<a href="#">page 7</a>	Medical impacts	<a href="#">page 12</a>	NHS COVID pass	<a href="#">page 22</a>
Coronavirus worries	<a href="#">page 8</a>	Activity levels	<a href="#">page 13</a>	NHS COVID app	<a href="#">page 23</a>
Parents’ concerns	<a href="#">page 9</a>	Continuing behaviours	<a href="#">pages 14-16</a>	Vaccine uptake	<a href="#">pages 24</a>
Financial impacts	<a href="#">pages 10</a>	Rapid testing	<a href="#">pages 17-20</a>	Vaccinating children	<a href="#">pages 25-26</a>
Employment impacts	<a href="#">pages 11</a>	Self-isolation	<a href="#">page 21</a>		

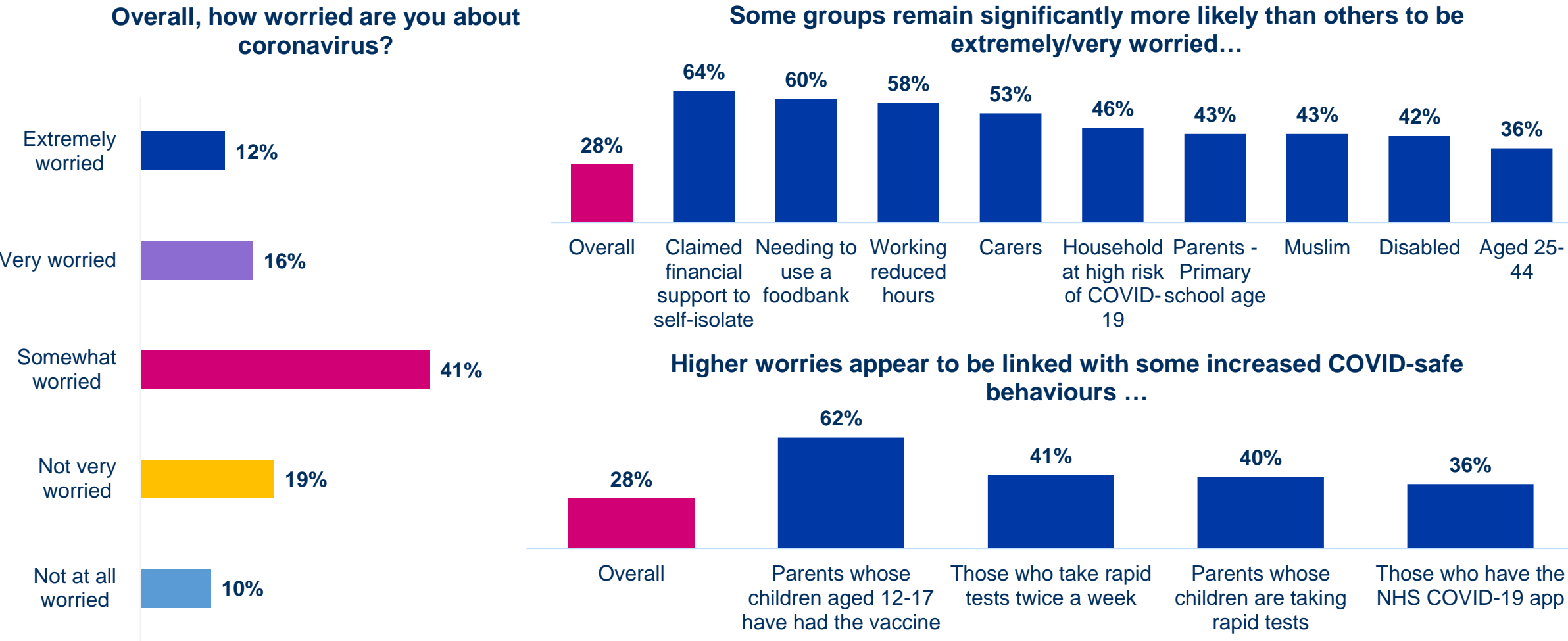
There has been no significant change since July in the proportion of respondents who say **they have had coronavirus** (32% cf. 31%). Those aged 16-24 remain most likely to know or think they have had the virus, but there has been a significant increase since June in those aged 25-44 saying so.



For further detail see “coronavirus impacts – infections”, [page 39](#) and [page 40](#).

B24. Do you know, or think, you have had coronavirus? All respondents: Survey 2: 1007; Survey 3: 1010; Survey 4: 1003; Survey 5: 1008, Survey 6: 1007; Survey 7: 1013; Survey 8: 1017; Survey 9: 1021). N.B. Comparisons with survey 1 are not possible for this indicator due to the questions being asked in a different way

**Levels of worry** are at their lowest since the surveys began. Fewer than 1 in 3 (28%) respondents are now extremely/very worried about coronavirus (fallen from 32% in July). But some parts of the population remain much more likely to be extremely or very worried.

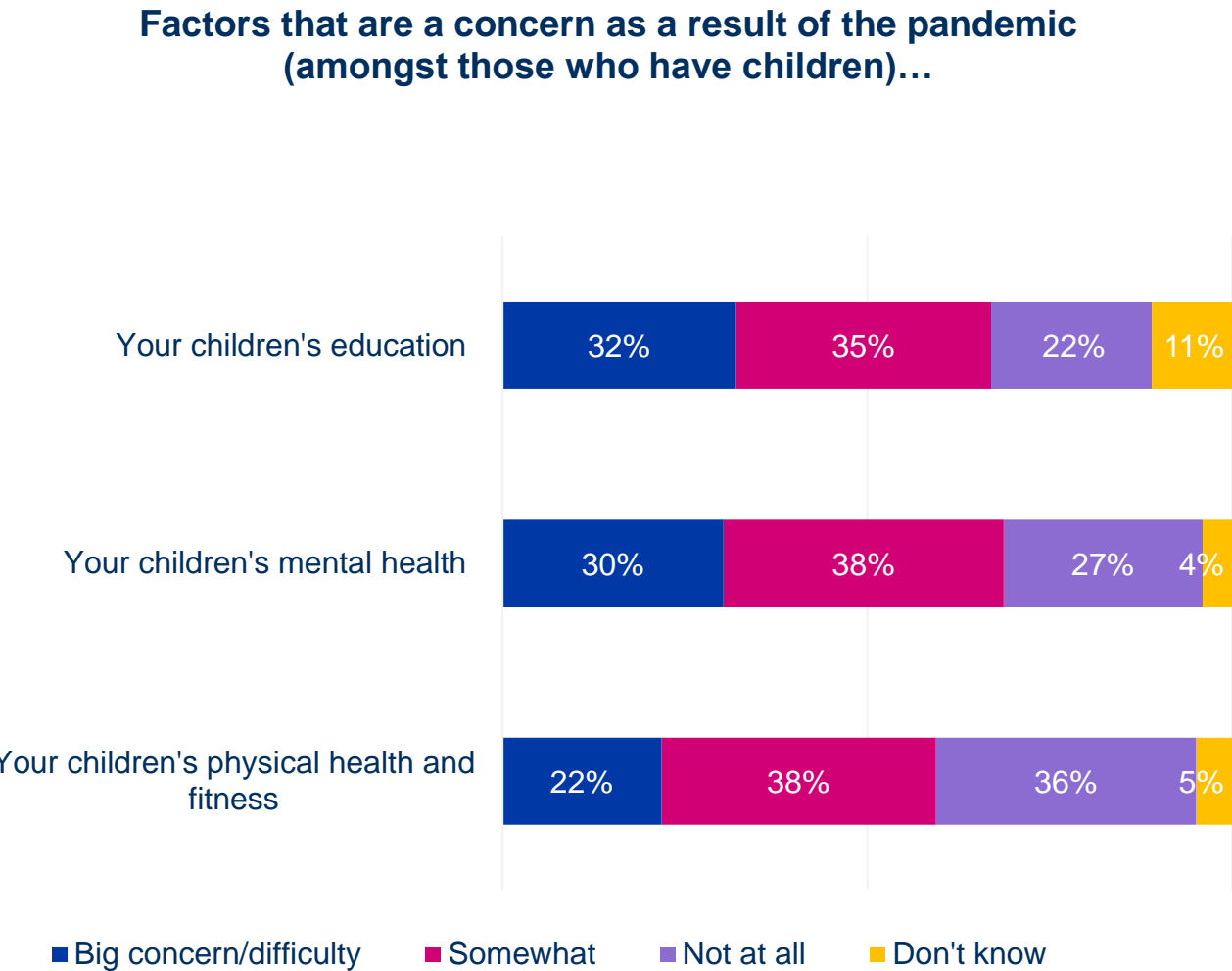


For further detail see “feelings and concerns – coronavirus worries”, [page 28](#) and [page 31](#).

B1. Overall, how worried are you about coronavirus?  
Unweighted base: 1021 (All respondents)



The proportion of parents **concerned about their children’s education** has fallen significantly since July – but two thirds of parents do still say it is somewhat or a big concern (67%, was 82%).

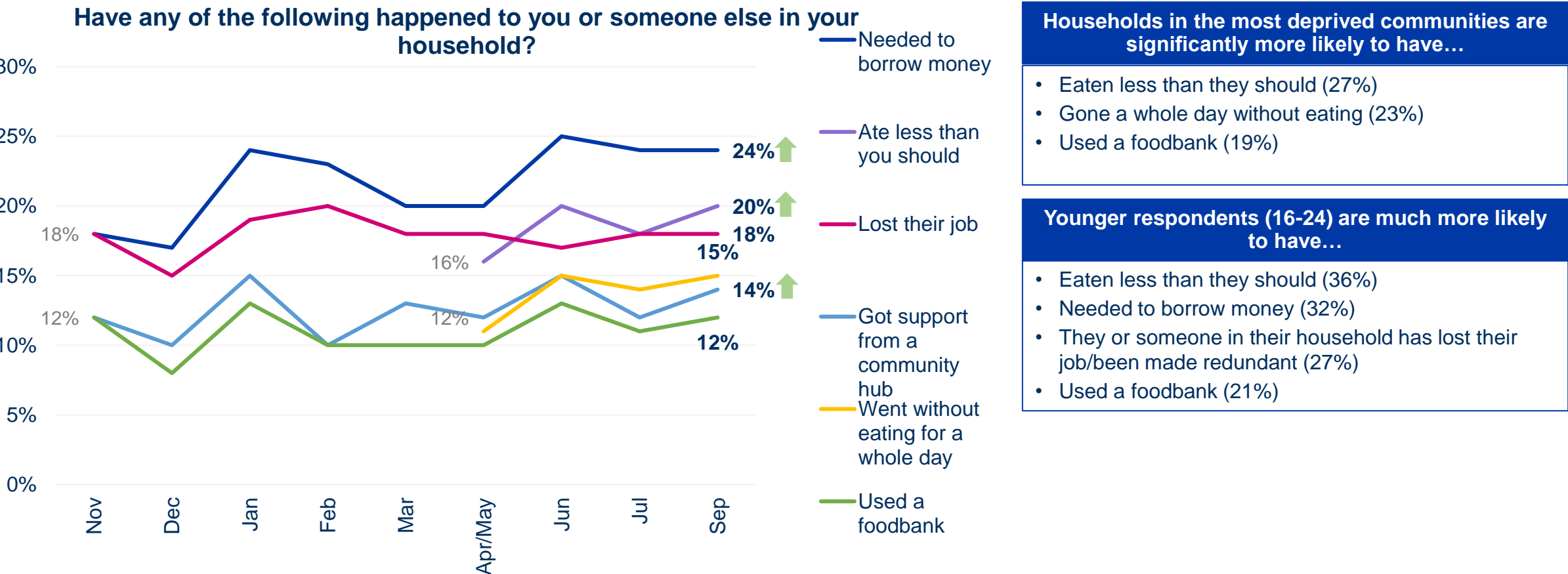


% Summary: A concern							
Survey 2 (Dec)	Survey 3 (Jan)	Survey 4 (Feb)	Survey 5 (Mar)	Survey 6 (Apr/ May)	Survey 7 (June)	Survey 8 (Jul)	Survey 9 (Sep)
80%	85%	83%	79%	75%	82%	82%	67%
67%	71%	72%	66%	67%	71%	66%	69%
N/A	62%	65%	60%	55%	65%	61%	60%

For further detail see “feelings and concerns – parents’ concerns”, [page 36](#) and [page 37](#).

B4. To what extent, if at all have each of the following become a concern or difficulty for you, as a result of the coronavirus pandemic?  
Unweighted base: 459 (Those who have children)

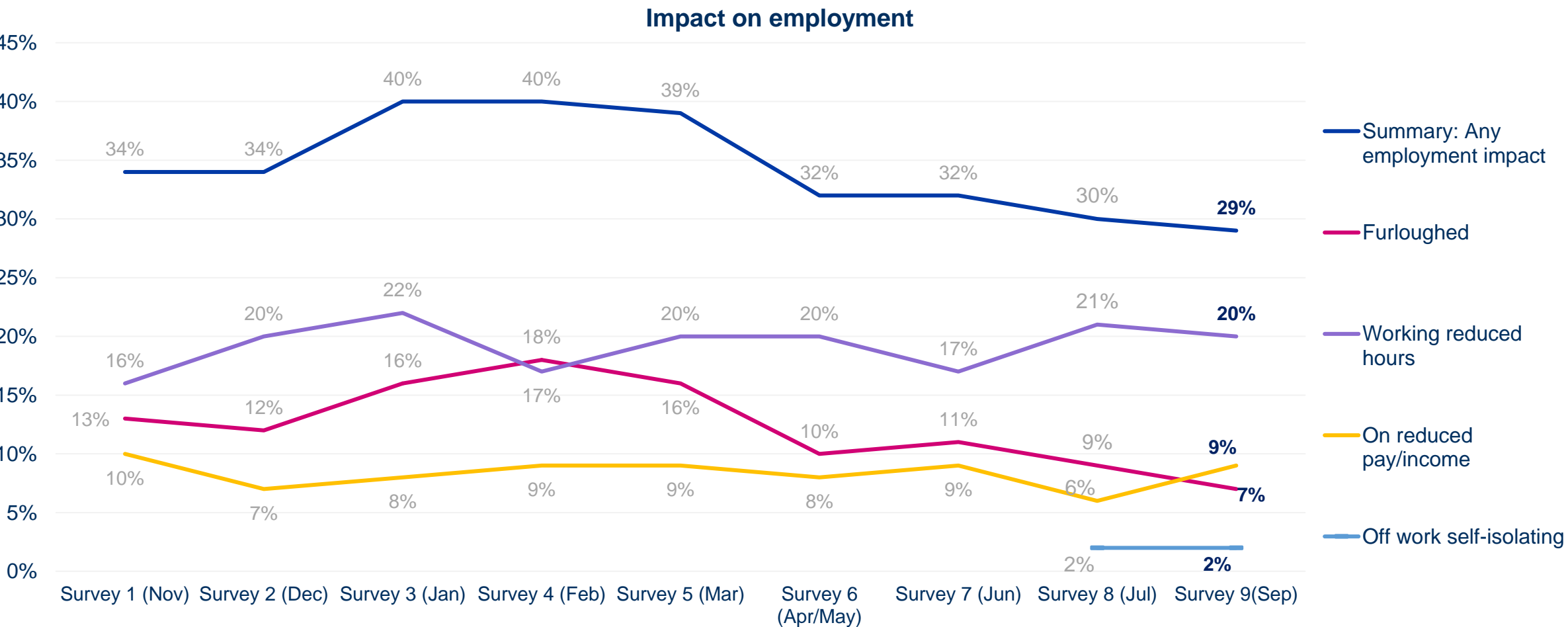
General **financial and employment impacts** have seen no change since July. But there has been a slight increase in markers of food poverty, which are significantly higher than in April/May. Households in the most deprived communities being significantly more likely to have been impacted.



↑ Significant increase compared with first survey included - Survey 1 (November) / Survey 6 (Apr/May)

For further detail see “coronavirus impacts – financial / employment” [page 41](#) and [page 42](#).

The proportion of workers on **furlough** has reduced since July (7% from 9%). Overall, more than three quarters of those furloughed (77%) are worried about their furlough ending. Wider employment impacts remain unchanged since July.

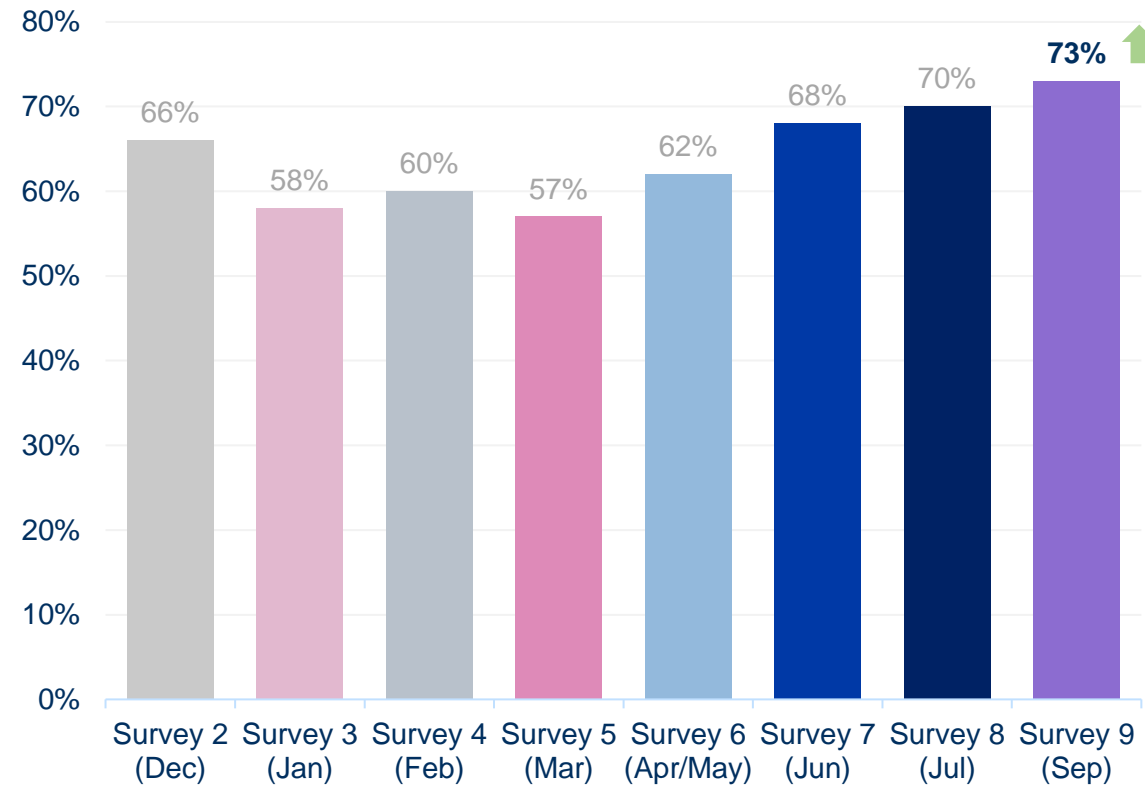


For further detail see “coronavirus impacts – financial / employment” [page 43](#).

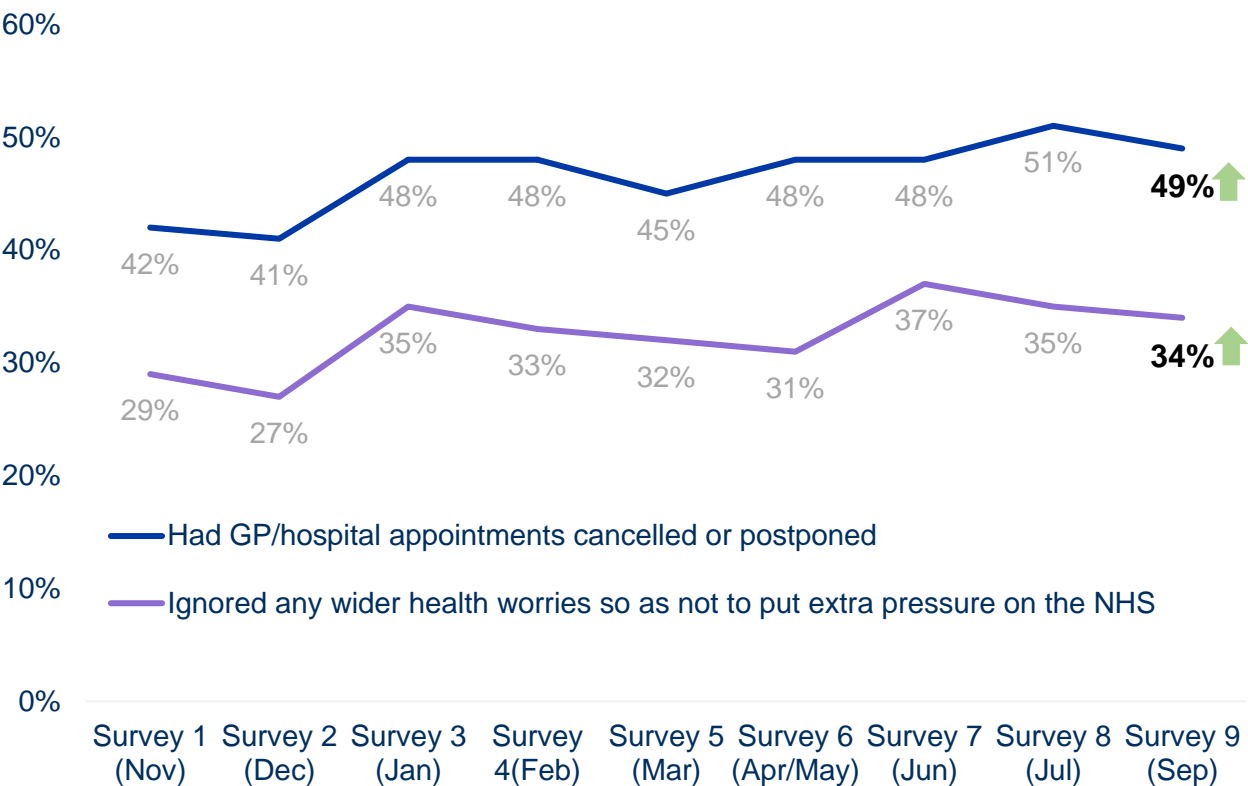
B20b. As a result of the coronavirus/COVID-19 pandemic are you currently?  
Unweighted base: Between 491 – 571 across surveys 1-9 (Those who are in employment)  
\*\*Low base under 50

Concern about **being able to access GPs** has increased significantly since the surveys began, to the highest level yet (73%). This is despite the proportion of people saying they have had appointments cancelled or ignored wider health worries to protect the NHS decreasing slightly since July.

Those concerned by their ability to access GP/doctors



% Trend for anyone within household



↑ Significant increase compared with fist survey – Survey 1 (Nov) / Survey 2 (Dec)

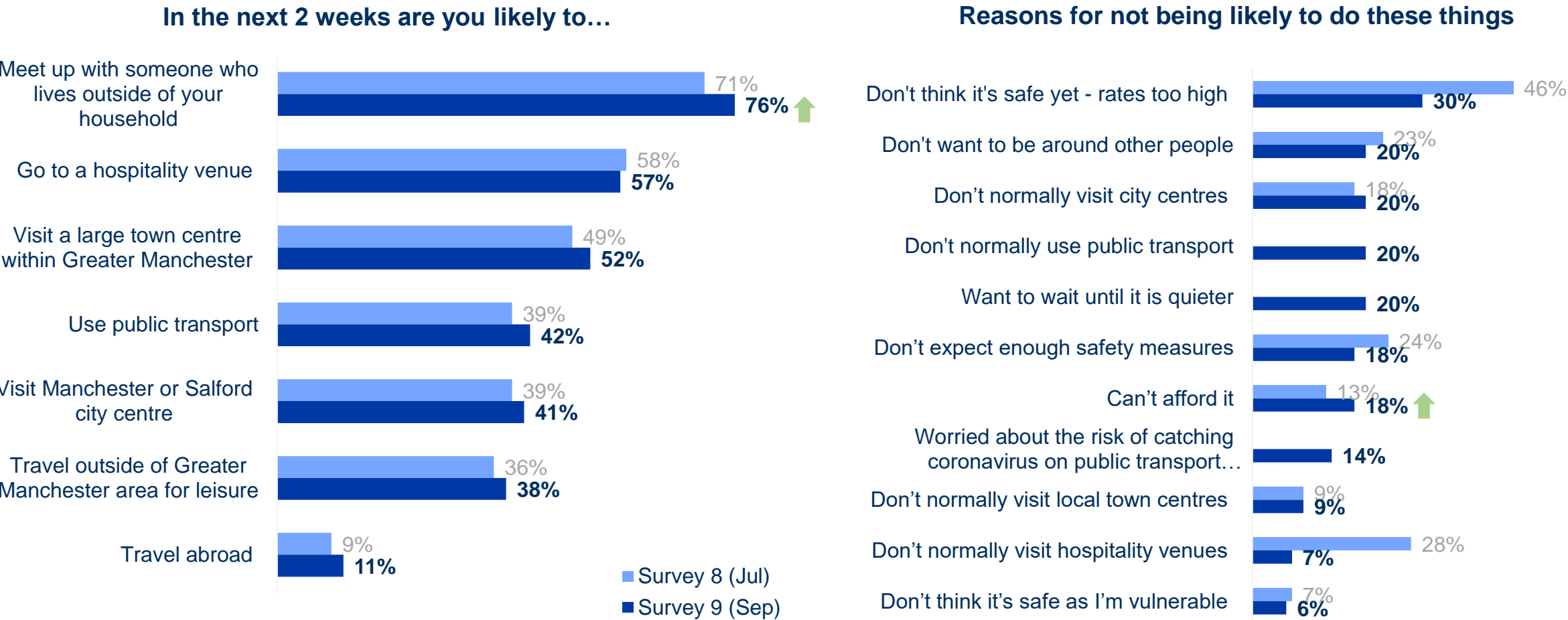
For further detail see “coronavirus impacts – infections”, [page 33](#) and [page 48](#).

B4. To what extent, if at all have each of the following become a concern or difficulty for you, as a result of the coronavirus pandemic? / B8. Have any of the following happened to you, or someone else in your household as a result of the coronavirus pandemic?

Unweighted base: All respondents: Survey 1: 1015; Survey 2: 1007; Survey 3: 1010; Survey 4: 1003; Survey 5: 1008; Survey 6: 1007; Survey 7: 1013; Survey 8: 1017; Survey 9: 1021



Despite increasing since July, fewer than half of respondents still intend to **use public transport (42%)**, **visit Manchester or Salford city centres (41%)**, or **travel outside of Greater Manchester for leisure (38%)**. Caution has reduced as reasons for not doing things, with lack of affordability increasing.

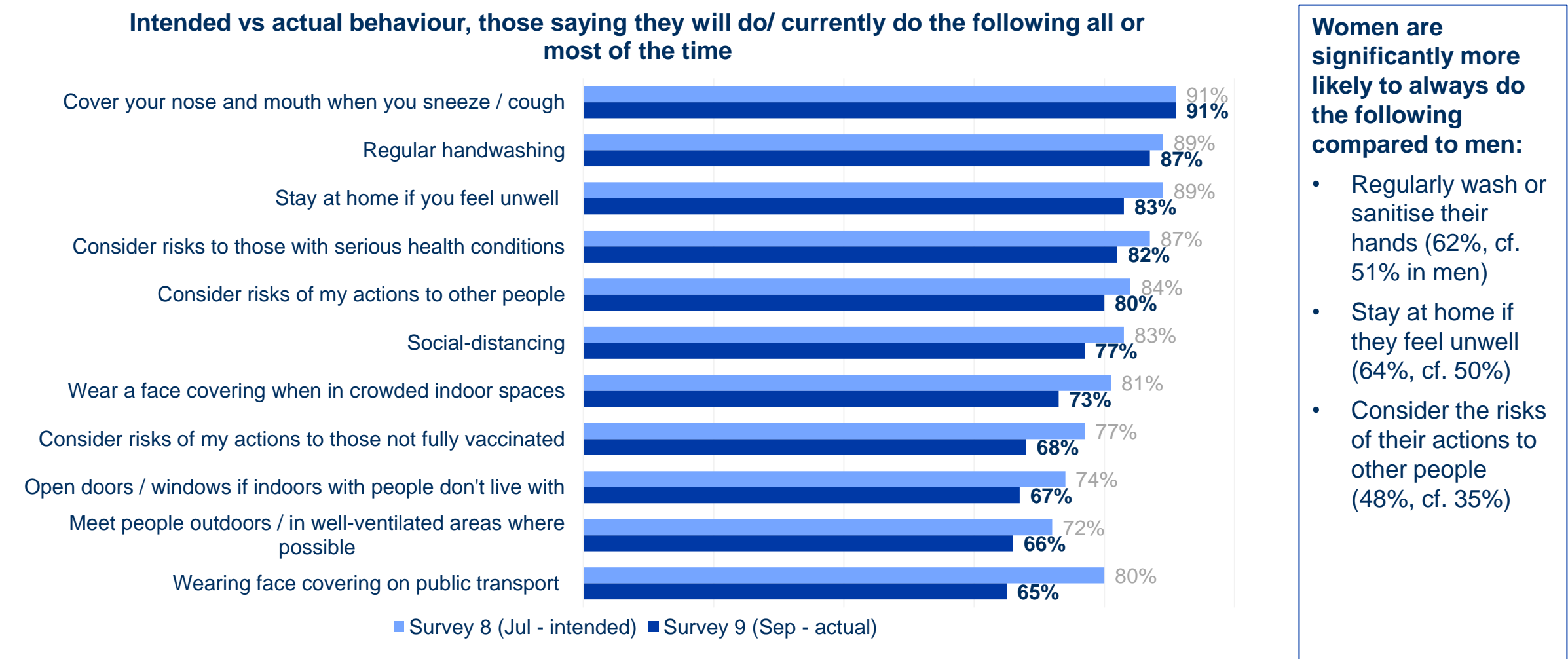


↑ Significant increase compared with Survey 8 (Jul)

For further detail see “attitudes and behaviours – activity levels”, [page 52](#) and [page 53](#).

D13. In the next two weeks, are you likely to... / D13b. Why are you not likely to visit a ... in the next two weeks?  
Unweighted base: 1021 (All respondents); 959 (Where not likely to visit)

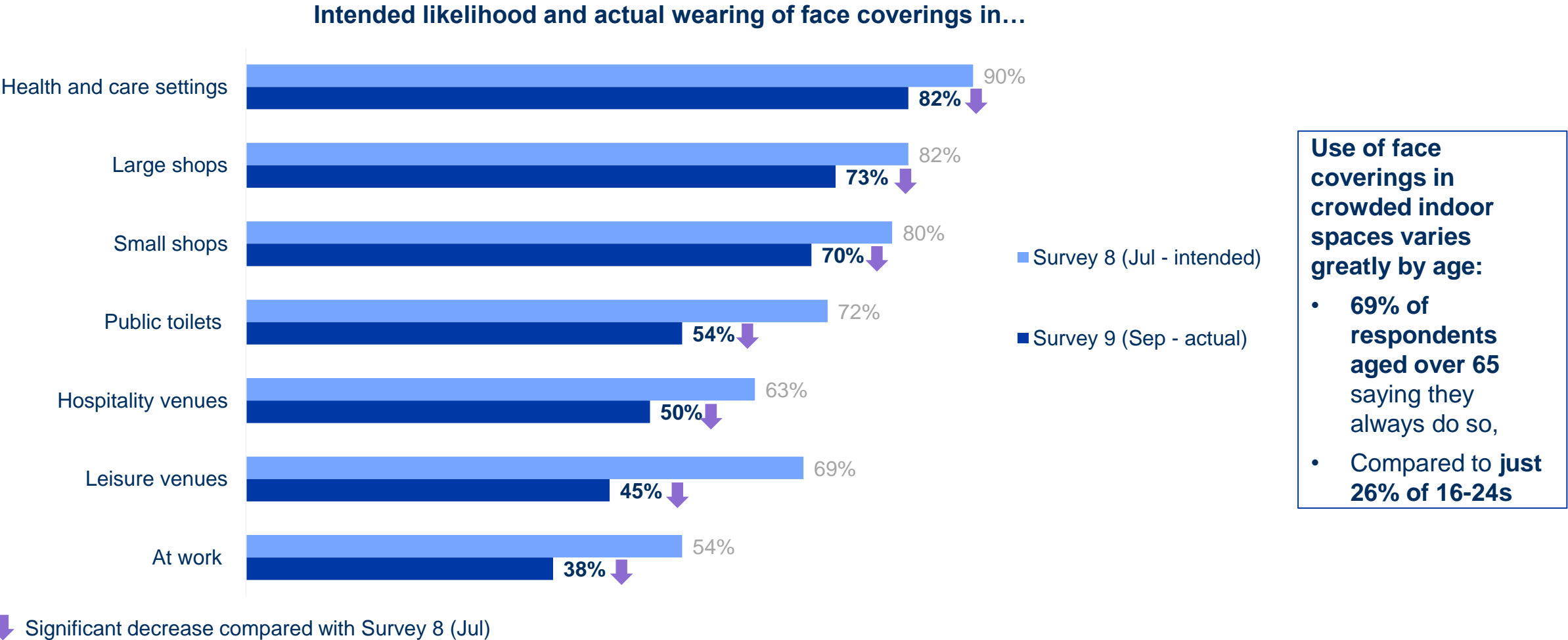
The proportions of residents saying they are still doing many **Covid-safe behaviours** are lower than those who said they would continue to do them when asked in July. The biggest decline from intended to actual behaviour is wearing face coverings on public transport (80% intended to, 65% doing so)



For further detail see “attitudes and behaviours – cautious behaviours”, [page 54](#) and [page 55](#).

D4. Survey 8 wording: Following the change in restrictions, are you likely to: ...?; Survey 9 wording Following the change in restrictions, are you likely to...  
Unweighted base: 1021 (All respondents)

Overall, the proportion of respondents saying they wear face coverings in crowded indoor spaces has fallen to under three quarters (73%). Within this, there have been significant declines in **the use of face coverings in every type of setting** asked about



For further detail see “attitudes and behaviours – face coverings”, [page 57](#) and [page 58](#).

D4a. Survey 8: Which specific places are you likely to continue to wear a face covering? Survey 9: Which specific places are you continuing to wear a face covering?  
Unweighted base: Where will wear a face covering in crowded indoor spaces: 863

Having been vaccinated (29%) is the most common reason given by **people who are not regularly continuing with COVID-safe behaviours**. This is particularly true for respondents aged 65+. But for those aged 16-24 and ethnic minorities, financial reasons (such as not being able to afford to stay off work) are significantly more likely.

Reasons for being unlikely to do all/most of the time



**‘Financial reasons’ are significantly more likely to be mentioned by ethnic minorities (16%) and younger people (16% of 16-24 year olds)**

**Respondents aged 65+ are significantly more likely to give the reason that they have already been vaccinated (37%)**

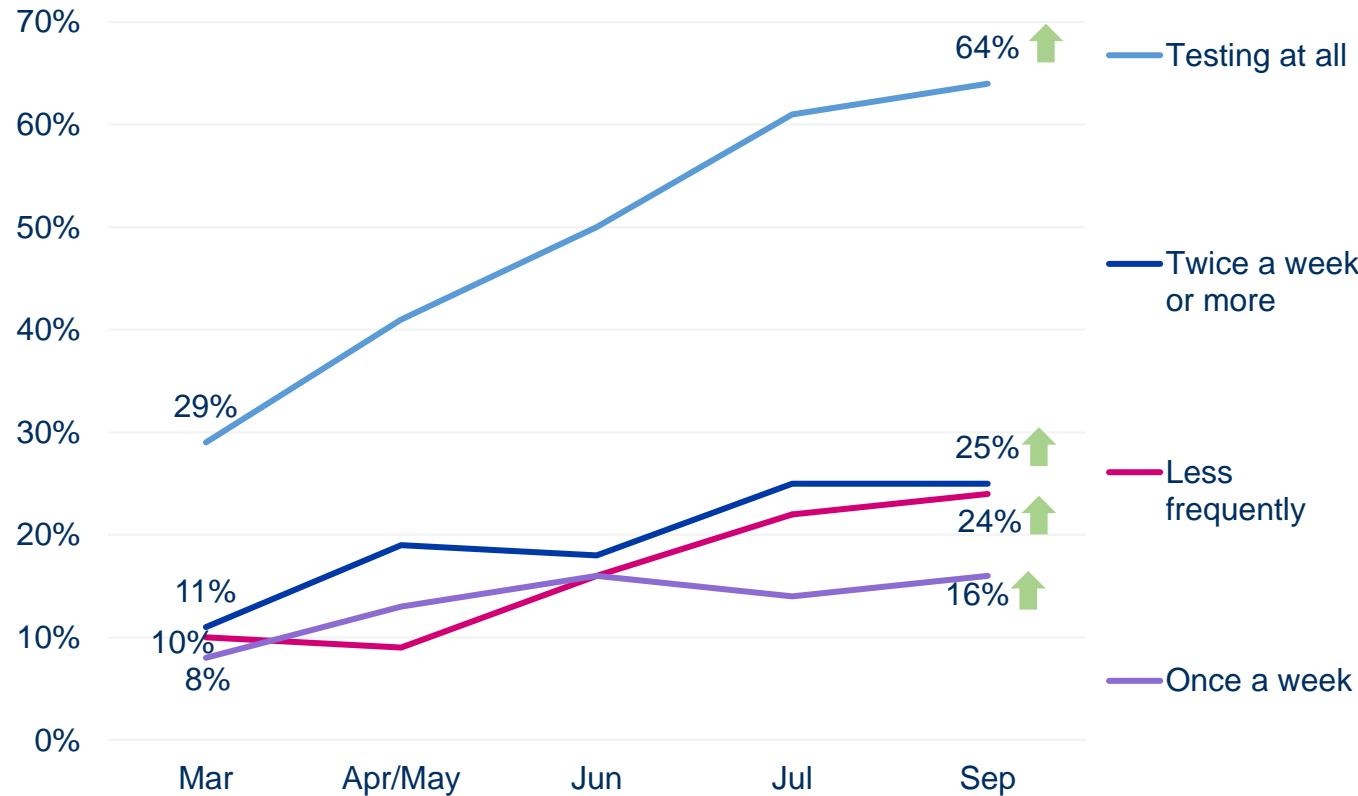
For further detail see “attitudes and behaviours – face coverings”, [page 56](#).

D6.Why are you unsure or not likely to do these things all or most of the time?  
Unweighted base: 708 (Those unlikely or unsure to do these things)



While overall **use of rapid Covid tests** has increased to the highest level yet (nearly two-thirds of respondents, 64%), only a quarter (25%) of respondents say they are taking them **twice a week** as recommended. Of those not taking tests, fewer than in July say that they don't see the point (29% cf. 35%).

Taking asymptomatic tests



**Top 3 reasons for not testing at all**

- Don't see the point/it's of no benefit to me (29%)
- Don't think I need to now that I have been vaccinated (22%)
- Don't have symptoms/don't go out so won't catch it (16%)

**Top 3 reasons for those testing, but not twice a week**

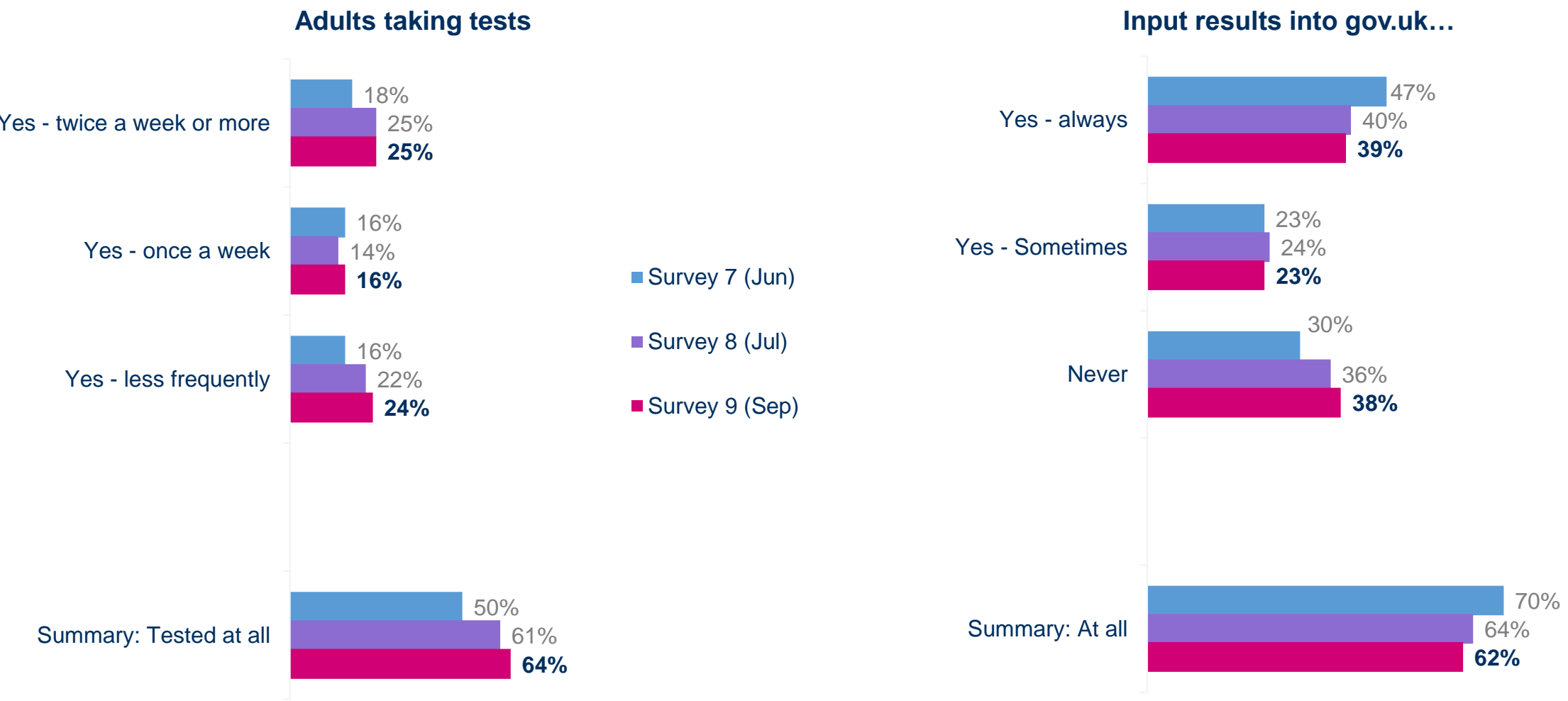
- I didn't know they were meant to be taken twice a week (36%)
- I only want to use them as a one off to see if I've got coronavirus (25%)
- I don't think you need to be tested that often (22%)

↓ Significant decrease compared with Survey 8 (Jun)      ↑ Significant increase compared with Survey 5 (Mar)

For further detail see “attitudes and behaviours – rapid testing”, [page 64](#) and [page 66](#).

D20a. Are you taking these tests? D21a. Why have you not taken the tests?  
D20c. It is recommended these tests are taken at least twice a week, has anything prevented you from doing so?  
Unweighted base: 1021 (All respondents); 367 (Where not taking tests); 414 (Where taking tests less than twice weekly)

A quarter (25%) of adults are **testing twice a week**, the same proportion as in July. Similarly, there has been no significant change in the proportion of those inputting their tests since July (62% cf. 64%)

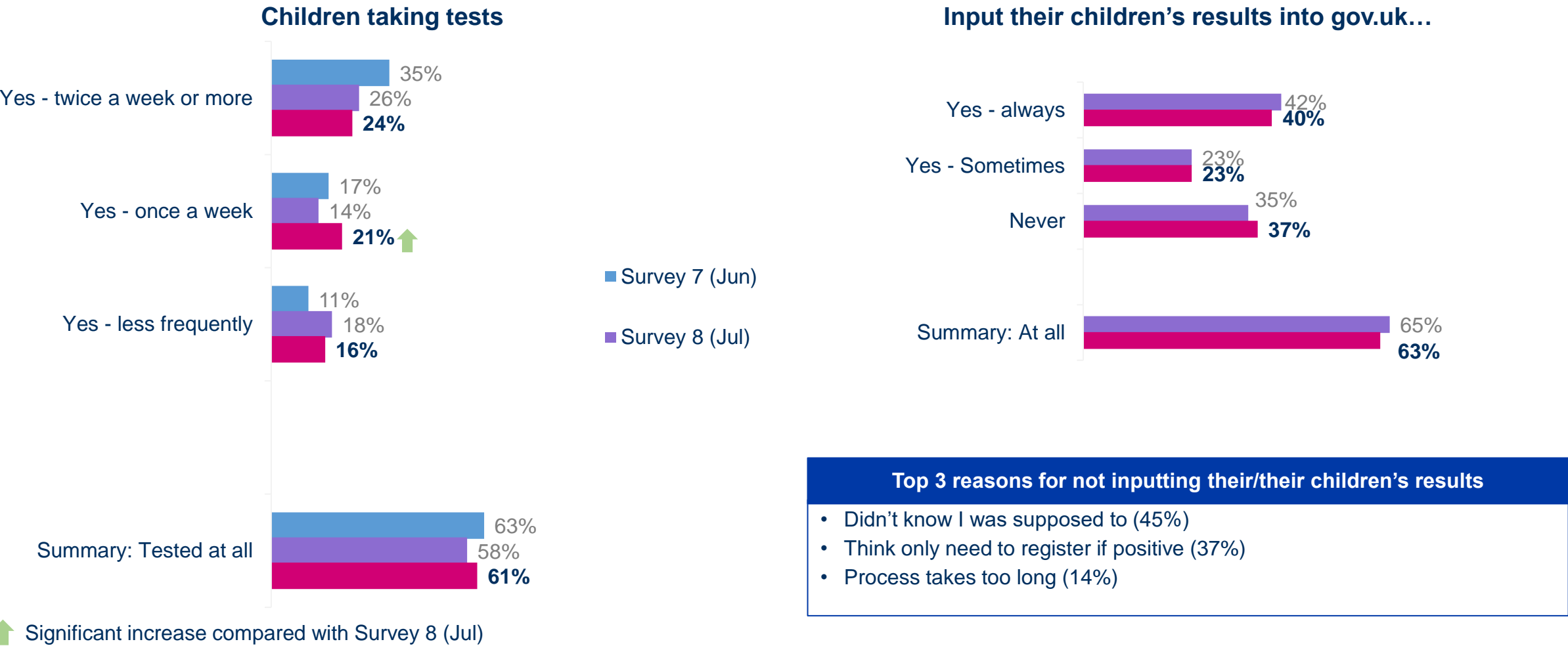


↑ Significant increase compared with Survey 8 (Jul)

For further detail see “attitudes and behaviours – rapid testing”, [page 65](#).

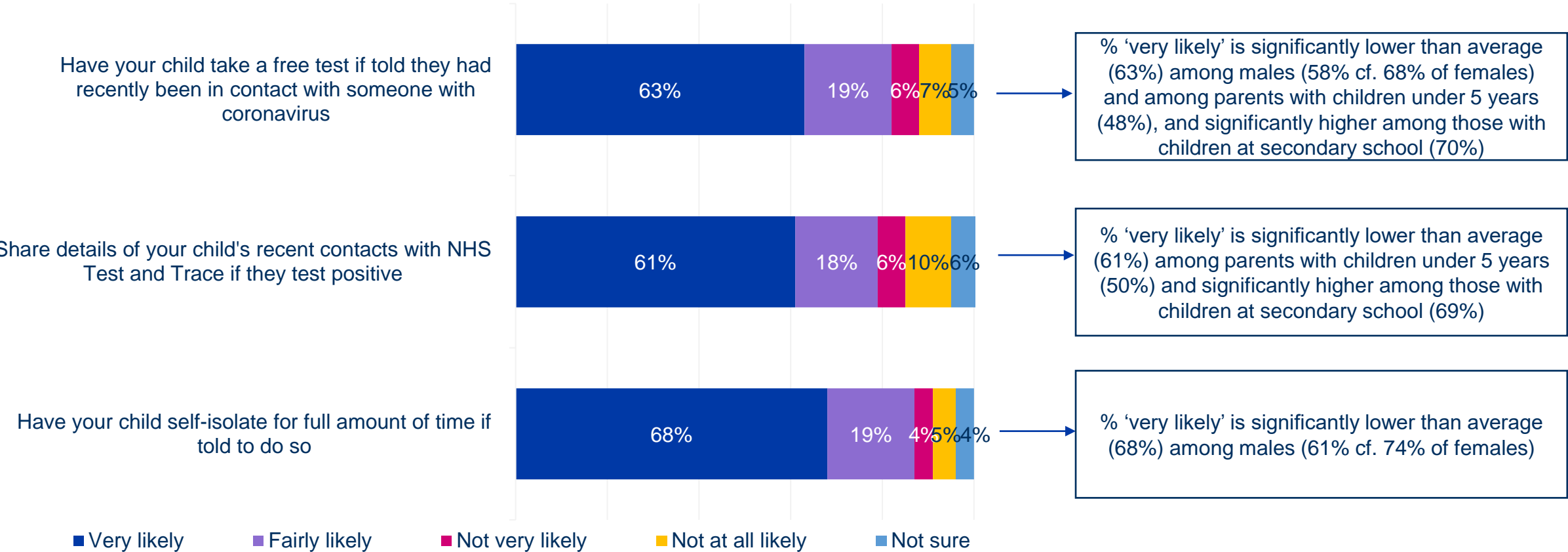
D20a. Rapid COVID test are available free of charge to people without coronavirus symptoms. Are you taking these tests? / D20d. After taking these tests, do you input your results into gov.uk? / D20f. Why do you not always input your/your children’s results into gov.uk? Unweighted base: 1021 (All respondents), 488 (Where taking tests at home) 312 (Where do not always reports results)

61% of parents say that their **children are taking rapid COVID tests**, including around a quarter (24%) doing so twice a week. In nearly two fifths of cases respondents' children taking tests (37%) say they never **input the results into gov.uk**



For further detail see “attitudes and behaviours – rapid testing”, [page 67](#).

Overall more than 4 in 5 (82%) parents would have their **child take a free test** if told they had recently been in contact with someone with coronavirus and **have them self isolate for the full amount of time** if told to do so (87%). But opinions differ according to the parent and the age of their children – with mothers more likely to say so than fathers, and secondary age children more likely than younger.

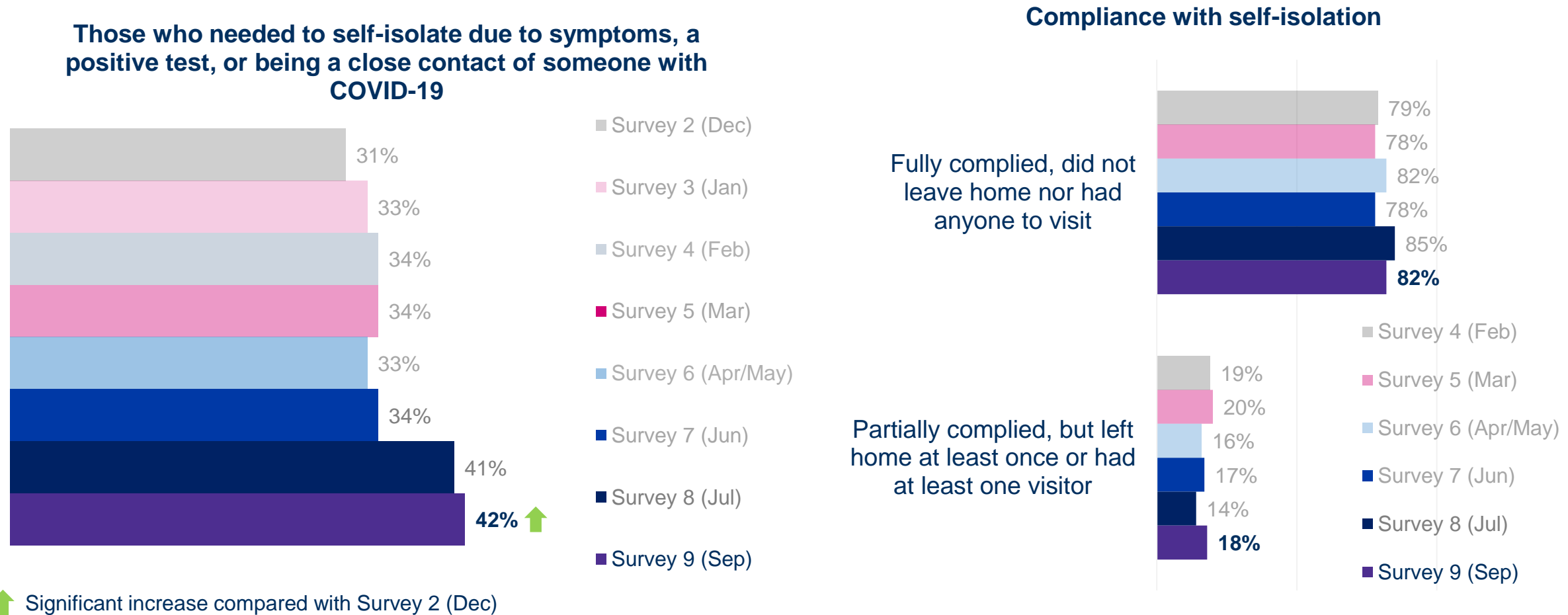


For further detail see “attitudes and behaviours – Test & Trace compliance”, [page 63](#).

D5. How likely would you be to do each of the following?  
Unweighted base: 459 (Where have children)



Following the significant increase in July, the proportion of respondents who have **ever needed to self-isolate** has now stabilised (42%). The proportion who have fully complied remains constant at just over 4 in 5 (82%), with needing food and essential goods (34%) and mental health issues (32%) the most frequently mentioned reasons by those not fully self-isolating.

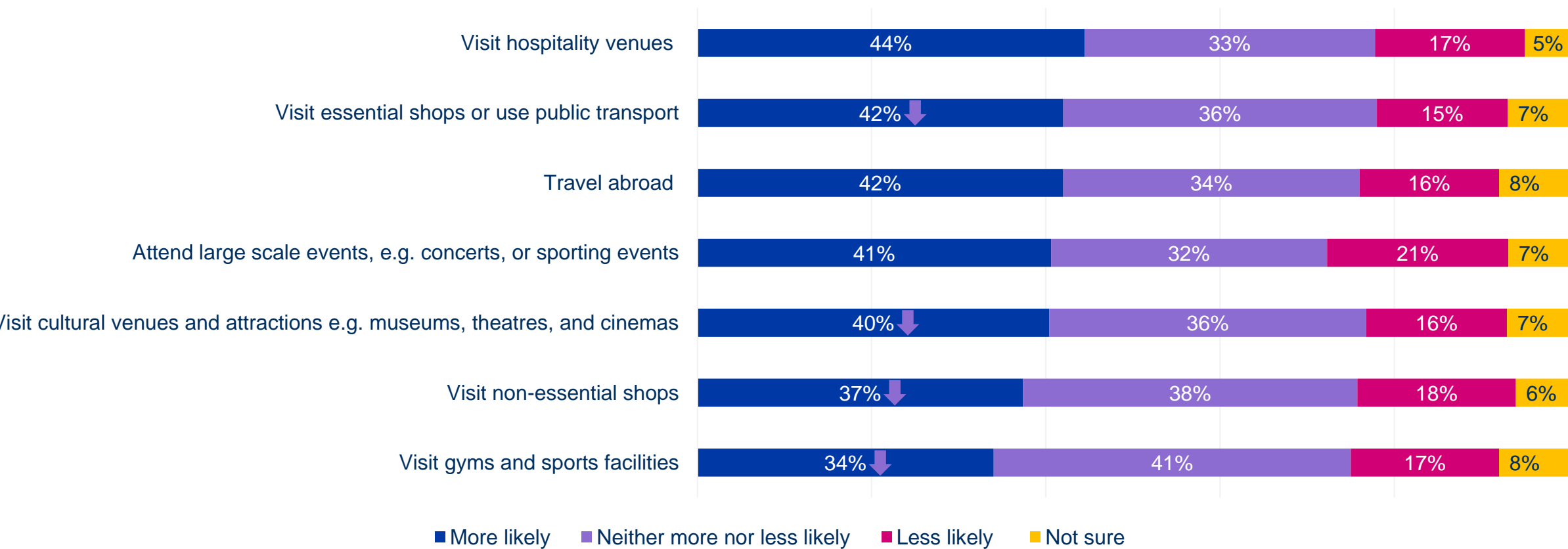


For further detail see “attitudes and behaviours – self isolation”, [page 68](#) and [page 69](#).

B25. Have you needed to self-isolate due to symptoms, a positive test, or being a close contact of someone with coronavirus?  
 Unweighted base: 1021 (All respondents) Change in question codes between waves 3 and 4  
 B25a. Which of the following best describes what you did in your most recent period of self-isolation?  
 Unweighted base: 414 (Where needed to self-isolate);

Belief in the potential value of **NHS Covid Passes** appears to be declining, with significant decreases in proportions saying they would be more likely to do a number of activities if a pass was required. But overall, respondents are still more likely, than less likely, to do each activity should a pass be required.

Likelihood to do the following if an NHS COVID Pass was needed

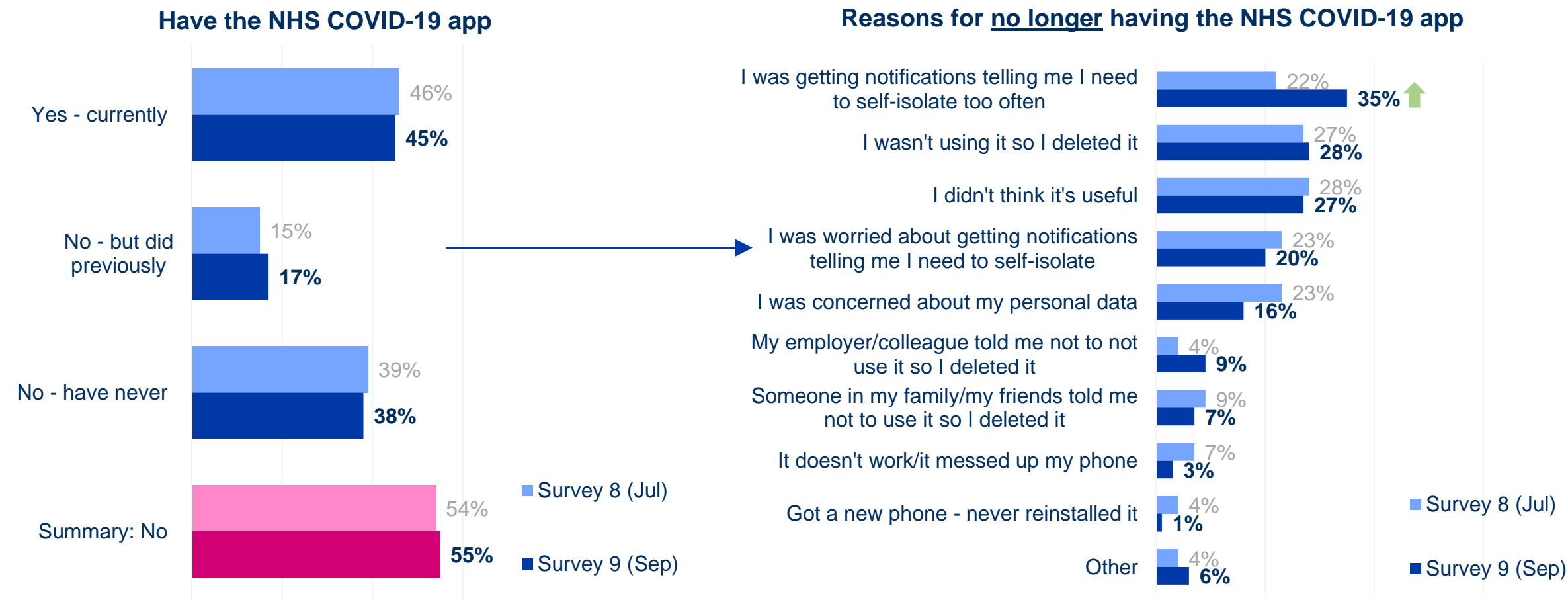


↓ Significant decrease compared with Survey 8 (Jul)

For further detail see “attitudes and behaviours – COVID passports”, [page 60](#) and [page 61](#).

D25. Would you be any more or less likely to do the following if it were a condition that everyone doing so needed to show an NHS COVID pass?  
Unweighted base: All respondents: 1021

Almost half (45%) of respondents have the **NHS COVID-19 app**. But nearly 1 in 5 (17%) previously had the app but don't any longer – with more than 1 in 3 (35%) saying this is because they were getting notifications to self-isolate too often; this is a significant increase from 22% in July.

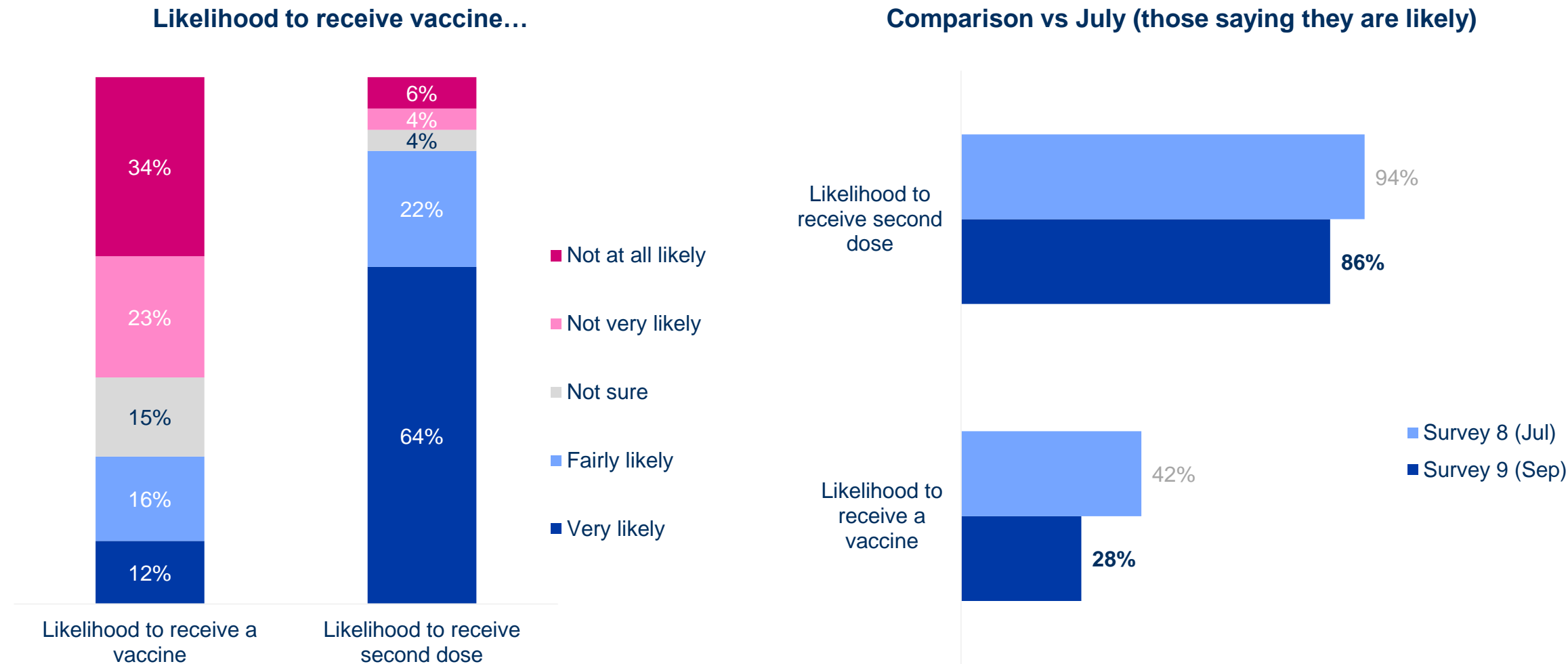


↑ Significant increase compared with Survey 8 (Jul)

For further detail see “attitudes and behaviours – NHS COVID-19 app”, [page 72](#) and [page 73](#).

D5a. Do you have the NHS COVID-19 app?  
 D5c. Why do you no longer have the NHS COVID-19 app?  
 Unweighted base: 1017 (All respondents); 174 (Where no longer have the app)

Of those with one dose of **vaccine**, 86% are now likely or very likely to get the second; this is a significant decrease from July (94%) and lower than in any previous survey. Among those who remain unvaccinated, the proportion who are likely to get the vaccine has significantly declined, to just 28% (was 42% in July).



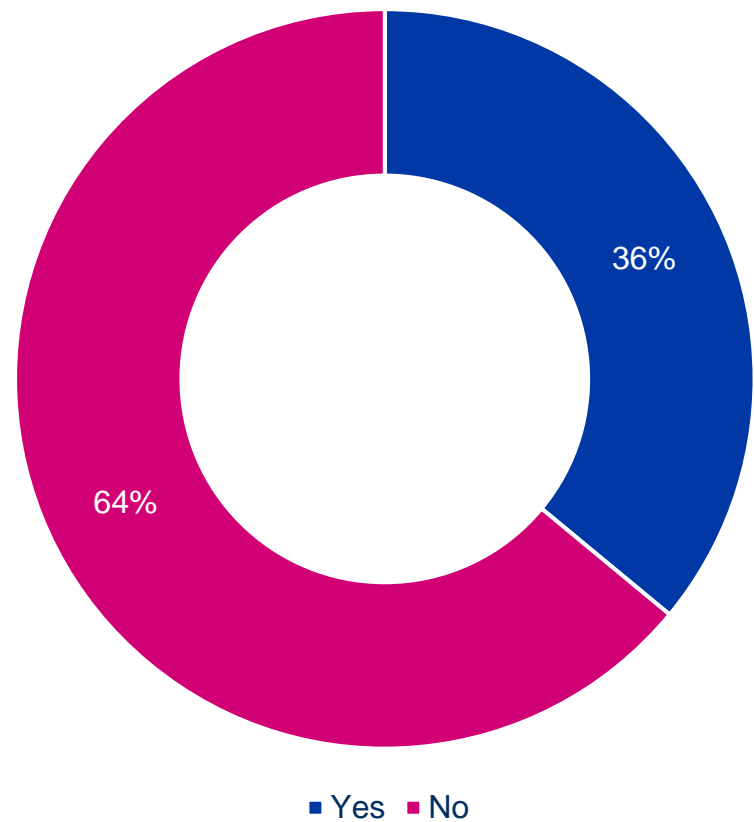
For further detail see “attitudes and behaviours – Vaccine uptake”, [page 75](#).

D5/6A.How likely are you to receive your coronavirus vaccine? / D17A. Are you likely to receive your second dose?  
Unweighted base: 218 (Those who have not received a vaccine), 103 (Those who have received one dose) \*\*Low base under 50

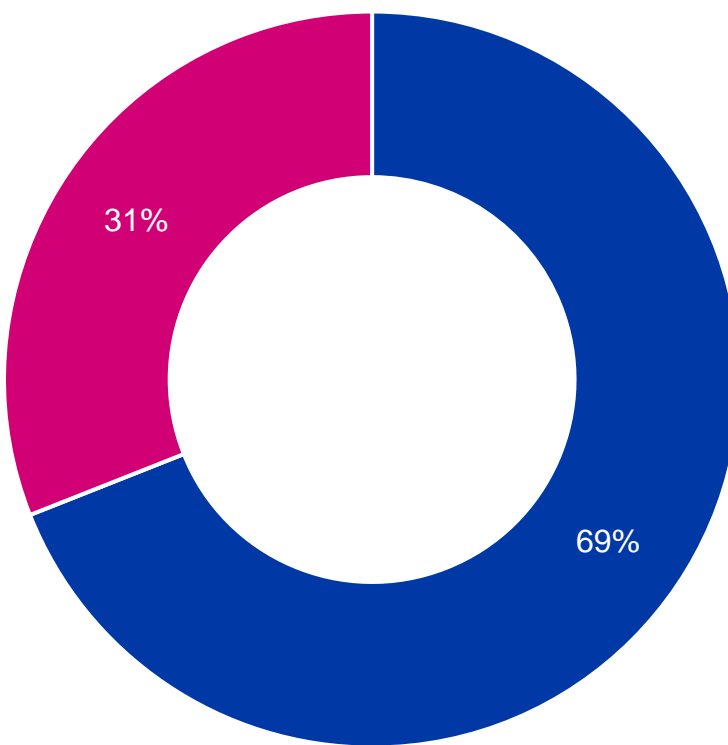


Of those already offered a vaccine for their child aged 12-17, around 2 in 3 (69%) had taken it. The main reasons for taking up the vaccine was the belief it will help keep their household safe (57%) or allow their children to socialise more safely (45%)

Children aged 12-17 offered the vaccine:



Of those offered, have had the vaccine:



**Of those whose children have been vaccinated, the main reasons for doing so are...**

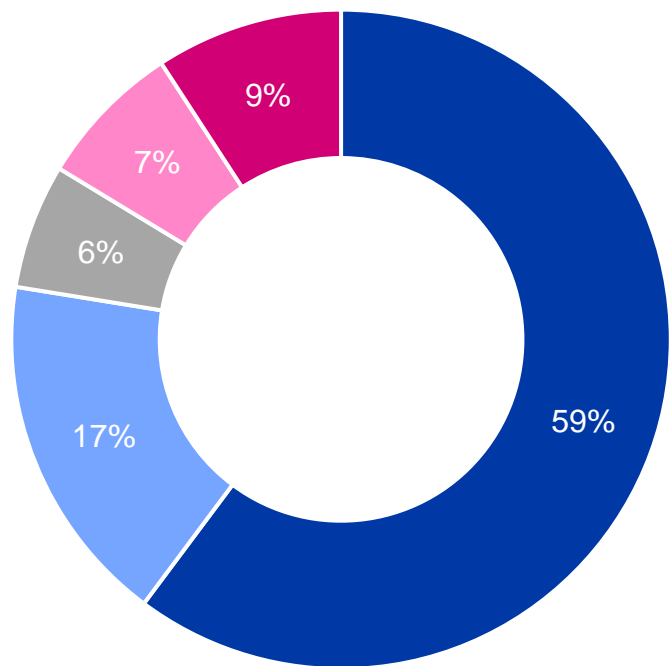
- It will help keep me/my household safe from the virus (57%)
- My child can socialise more safely (45%)
- The government has asked that everyone gets vaccinated (39%)
- The vaccine will keep them safe from the virus (36%)
- They told me they want to be vaccinated (32%)
- They are at high risk of being seriously ill or dying from the virus (30%)
- Someone in my household is at high risk of being seriously ill or dying from the virus (24%)

For further detail see “attitudes and behaviours – Vaccinating children”, [page 77](#).

D23. Have all of your children aged 12-17 already been offered a COVID-19 vaccine? / D24. Have all of your children aged 12-17 already had the COVID-19 vaccine? / D27. Why did you get your child vaccinated? Unweighted base: 165 (Those who have a child aged 12-17); 59 (Those who have a child aged 12-17 who have been offered the vaccine); 42 (Those whose child, aged 12-17, has been vaccinated). *At time of fieldwork, vaccines were available all children aged 12+ \*Please note base size under 50*

Of parents whose 12-17 year olds have not yet been vaccinated, 3 in 4 (77%) say it is **likely they will allow their children to get it**, including 3 in 5 (59%) saying it is very likely. Of those who are unlikely, two thirds (67%) say this is because they're **worried about the side effects**

Likelihood to have their child vaccinated



■ Very likely ■ Fairly likely ■ Not sure ■ Not very likely ■ Not at all likely

Of those who are not likely to have their children vaccinated, the main reasons for not doing so are...\*

- I'm worried about side effects (67%)
- Experts have said children under 16 don't need the vaccine (46%)
- The vaccine's testing and roll out has been too quick (45%)
- I don't think the vaccine is effective/it won't stop coronavirus (38%)
- I'm worried about potential impacts on their ability to have children (38%)
- The information on the vaccine is confusing (34%)
- I don't trust the intentions behind wanting to vaccinate the public against coronavirus (34%)
- I don't think the vaccine is safe (33%)

For further detail see “attitudes and behaviours – Vaccinating children”, [page 79](#).

D25. For your children aged 12-17, who have not yet been vaccinated, how likely is it you would allow them get the COVID-19 vaccine? D23a. Why are you not likely to have your children receive a vaccine against coronavirus? Unweighted base: 123 (Those who have a child aged 12-17 who have not been offered vaccine or not yet had it); 22 (Those who have a child aged 12-17 unlikely to be allowed to be vaccinated). *At time of fieldwork, vaccines were available all children aged 12+* \*Please note base size under 50

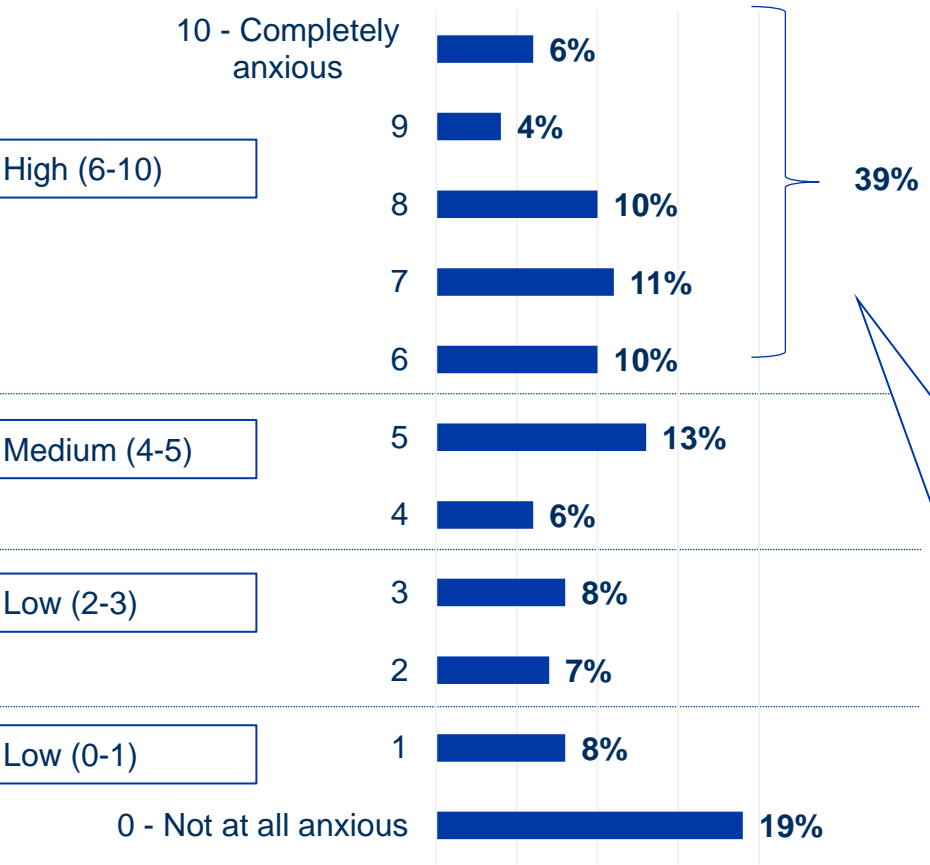


# Feelings and concerns

Anxiety	<a href="#">page 28</a>	Parents' concerns	<a href="#">page 36-37</a>
Life satisfaction	<a href="#">page 29</a>		
Coronavirus worries	<a href="#">pages 30-31</a>		
Coronavirus risks	<a href="#">page 32</a>		
Specific concerns	<a href="#">pages 33-35</a>		

The proportion of respondents with high **anxiety levels** has remained consistent for the third wave in a row, but there has been a slight decline in the average anxiety levels since July. Respondents who are only partially vaccinated are significantly more likely to say they are highly anxious

### How anxious did you feel yesterday?



	Survey 1 (Nov)	Survey 2 (Dec)	Survey 3 (Jan)	Survey 4 (Feb)	Survey 5 (Mar)	Survey 6 (Apr/May)	Survey 7 (Jun)	Survey 8 (Jul)	Survey 9 (Sep)
% 'high' levels of anxiety (6-10)	39%	39%	41%	42%	37%	33%	38%	38%	39%
Mean score	5.63	5.50	5.46	5.50	5.80	6.08	5.77	5.76	5.68

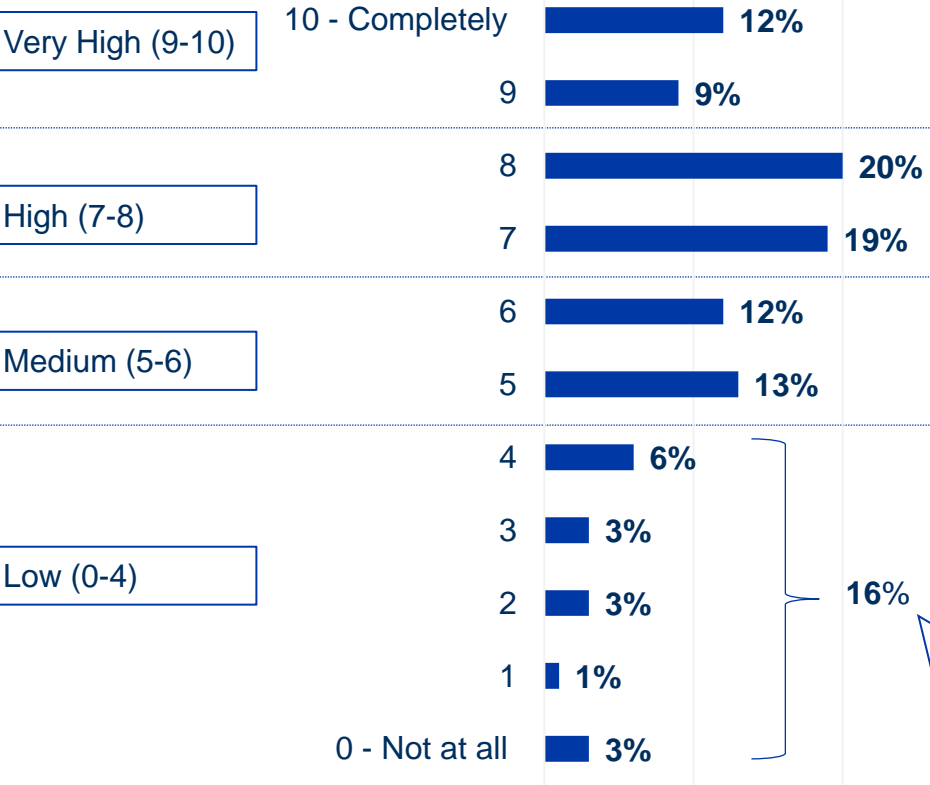
% with 'high' anxiety higher among:

- Those who identify partially or wholly as transgender (82%)\*\*
- Those who currently serve in the armed forces (78%)\*\*
- Those households that use a foodbank (76%)
- Those who have claimed financial support to self-isolate (70%)
- Those who have received their first dose of the vaccine only (67%)
- Those who have had their work impacted by coronavirus (64%)
- Those with a disability, in particular those with mental ill health (63%)
- Those identify as not being heterosexual (58%), in particular bisexual respondents (61%)
- Carers (58%)
- Those who are not in work due to a disability or their health (58%)

A1. Where 0 is “not at all” and 10 is “completely”...  
 Unweighted base: 1021 (All respondents) \*\*Base below 50

The proportion of respondents with **low levels of life satisfaction** has remained consistent since April/May. People with mental or physical health conditions or disabilities are more likely to have low life satisfaction, along with those aged 18-24.

### How satisfied are you with your life nowadays?



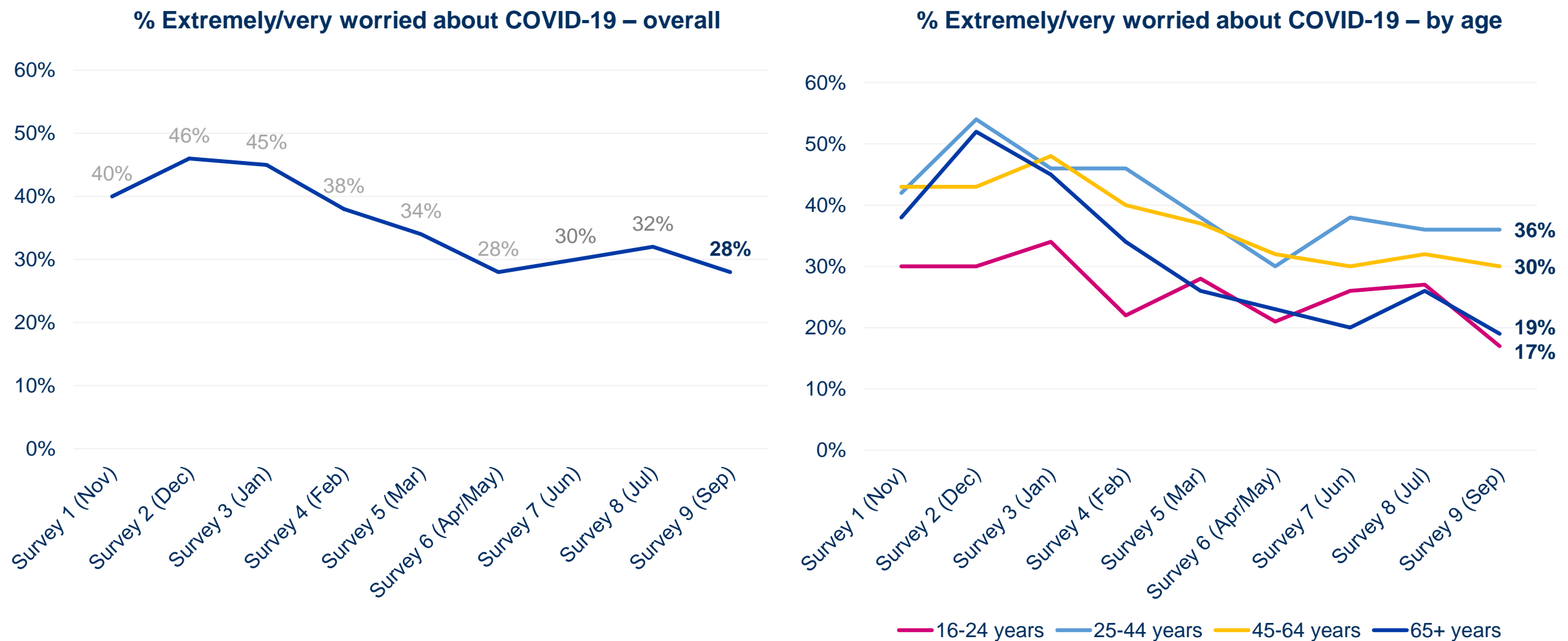
	Survey 1 (Nov)	Survey 2 (Dec)	Survey 3 (Jan)	Survey 4 (Feb)	Survey 5 (Mar)	Survey 6 (Apr/May)	Survey 7 (Jun)	Survey 8 (Jul)	Survey 9 (Sep)
% 'low' levels of life satisfaction (0-4)	16%	19%	22%	24%	19%	15%	14%	15%	15%
Mean score	6.56	6.21	6.11	5.97	6.31	6.70	6.73	6.68	6.70

% 'low' life satisfaction is significantly higher among:

- Those with mental ill health (33%)
- Those not in work due to ill health or a disability (33%)
- Previously a carer (28%)\*\*
- Those who are currently out of work (28%)\*\*
- Those unlikely to receive a vaccine (26%)
- University students (24%)\*\*
- Working in manufacturing (24%)\*\*
- Aged 18-24 (23%)
- Pakistani (23%)\*\*

A1. Where 0 is “not at all” and 10 is “completely”...  
 Unweighted base: 1021 (All respondents) \*\*Base below 50

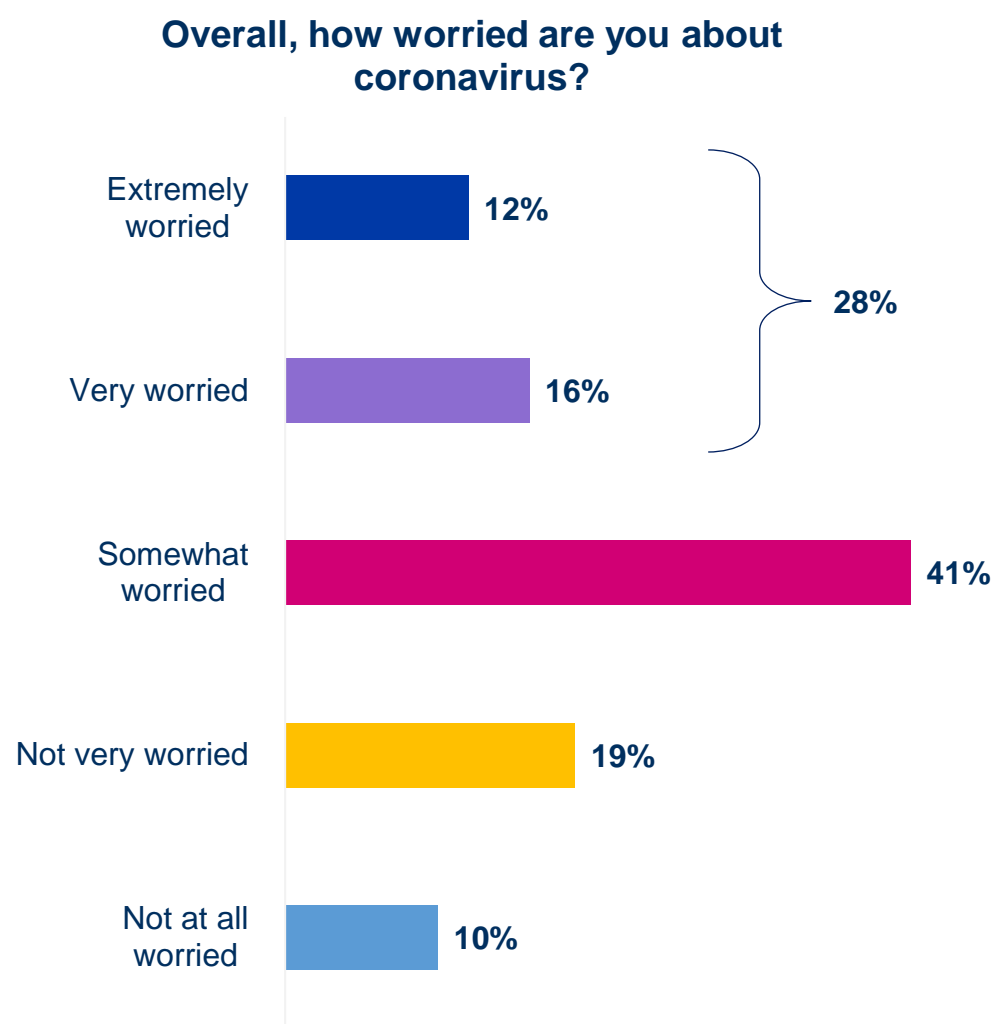
There has been a slight decrease in those **extremely/very worried about COVID-19** since July. This has been driven by a sharp decline in worry amongst those aged both 16-24 and 65+



B1. Overall, how worried are you about coronavirus?  
Unweighted base: All respondents: Survey 1: 1015; Survey 2: 1007; Survey 3: 1010; Survey 4: 1003; Survey 5: 1008; Survey 6: 1007; Survey 7: 1013; Survey 8: 1017; Survey 9: 1021



Overall, a quarter of respondents are now **very or extremely worried about coronavirus**. Although the proportion is far higher among some parts of the population, including those experiencing financial impacts, with mental or physical health conditions, and identifying as LGBTQ+.

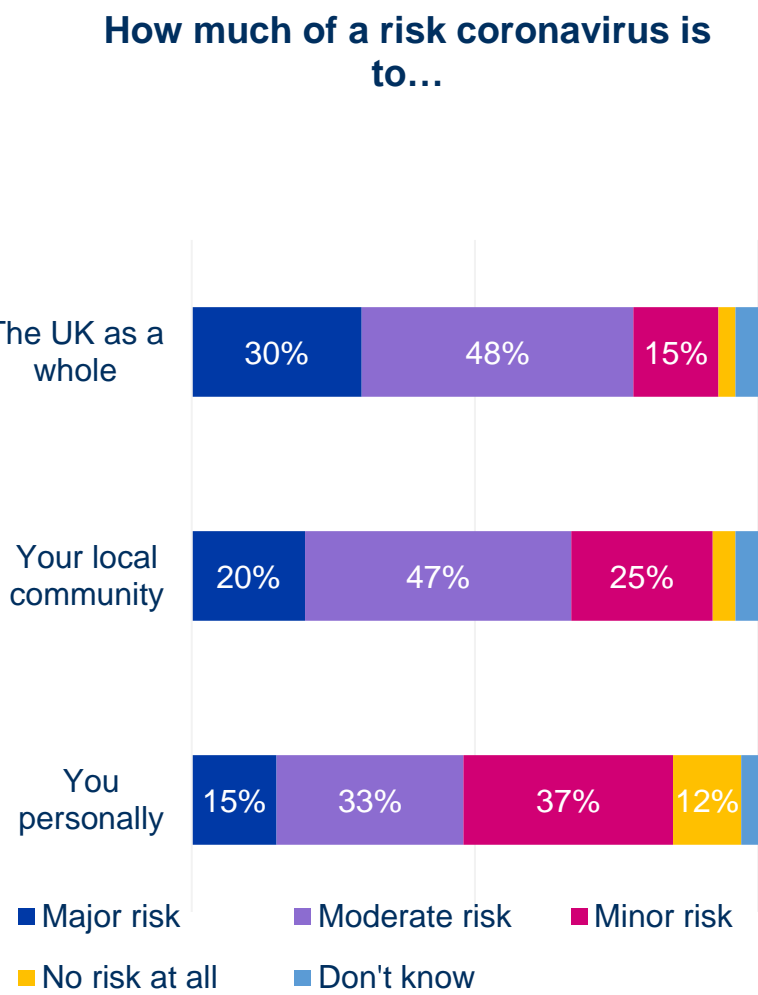


**Respondents more likely to be extremely/very worried about COVID-19 (cf. 28% GM average):**

- Those who identify partially or wholly as transgender (64%)\*\*
- Those who have claimed financial support to self-isolate (64%)
- Those who have children aged 12-17 who have had the vaccine (62%)\*\*, or been offered it (49%)
- Those households that use a foodbank (60%)
- Those who are on reduced working hours (58%), on reduced payments (55%), or on furlough (54%)\*\*
- Carers (53%)
- Those who have served, or currently serve in the armed forces (49%)
- Bisexual respondents (46%)
- Those at high risk of coronavirus (46%)
- Those who have only received their first dose of the vaccine (46%)
- Those with children aged 0-4 (not in early years) (45%)
- Muslim respondents (43%)
- Those with a disability (42%), in particular those with a learning difficulty (46%)\*\*, or in mental ill health (43%)
- Those with children of primary school age (43%)

B1. Overall, how worried are you about coronavirus?  
Unweighted base: 1021 (All respondents) \*\*Base below 50

# The proportion of the public who see COVID-19 as a risk has decreased since July. The virus is much less likely to be seen as a risk than it was when the surveys began in November 2020



↓ Significant decrease compared with Survey 1 (Nov)

D1. How much of a risk do you think coronavirus is to ...?

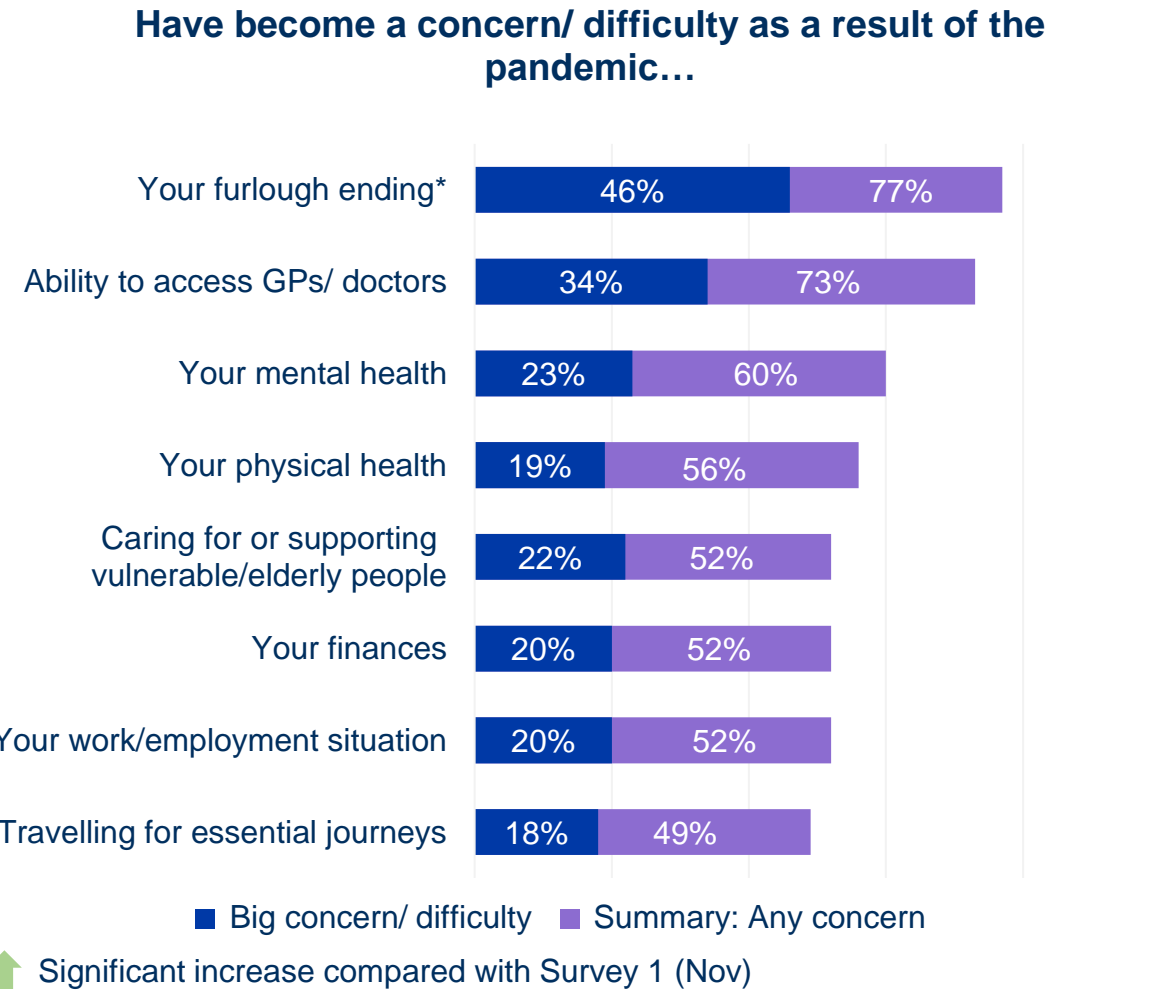
Unweighted base: All respondents: Survey 1: 1015; Survey 2: 1007; Survey 3: 1010; Survey 4: 1003; Survey 5: 1008; Survey 6: 1007; Survey 7: 1013; Survey 8: 1017; Survey 9: 1021

% consider it a 'major risk' to...								
Survey 1 (Nov)	Survey 2 (Dec)	Survey 3 (Jan)	Survey 4 (Feb)	Survey 5 (Mar)	Survey 6 (Apr/ May)	Survey 7 (Jun)	Survey 8 (Jul)	Survey 9 (Sep)
55%	58%	62%	54%	46%	36%	31%	35%	30%↓
37%	32%	34%	32%	27%	19%	21%	23%	20%↓
25%	21%	21%	23%	15%	15%	14%	15%	15%↓

More likely to say it's a 'major risk' to them personally (cf. 15% GM average)

- Those who partially or wholly identify as transgender (40%)
- Those who currently serve in the armed forces (40%)
- Those who are extremely or very worried about coronavirus (40%)
- Those who are at high risk of coronavirus (37%)
- Those with a disability (28%), in particular a mobility disability (34%)

Mental health, work/employment and essential travel all remain significantly more frequent **specific concerns** than when the surveys began in November; accessing GPs and doctors remains the most common concern stated.



% Concerned at all								
Surve y 1 (Nov)	Survey 2 (Dec)	Surve y 3 (Jan)	Surve y 4 (Feb)	Surve y 5 (Mar)	Surve y 6 (Apr/ May)	Surve y 7 (Jun)	Survey 8 (Jul)	Surve y 9 (Sep)
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	77%
N/A	66%	58%	60%	57%	62%	68%	70%	73%↑
54%	64%	59%	62%	59%	60%	59%	59%	60%↑
57%	60%	58%	60%	53%	56%	54%	58%	56%
N/A	50%	48%	50%	45%	47%	52%	53%	52%
42%	52%	54%	52%	45%	49%	51%	49%	52%
N/A	53%	58%	57%	51%	50%	50%	53%	52%
47%	51%	47%	44%	44%	45%	50%	53%	49%

B4. To what extent, if at all have each of the following become a concern or difficulty for you, as a result of the coronavirus pandemic? \*Only asked of those on furlough  
 Unweighted base: All respondents: Survey 1: 1015; Survey 2: 1007; Survey 3: 1010; Survey 4: 1003; Survey 5: 1008; Survey 6: 1007; Survey 7: 1013; Survey 8: 1017; Survey 9: 1021

## Some groups are significantly more likely to say each of the following has become a **specific concern** (compared with the GM average)

### Physical health

#### Greater Manchester Average: 56%

- Those who partially or wholly identify as transgender (86%)\*\*
- Those not in work due to ill health or disability (79%)
- Those who currently serve in the armed forces (75%)\*\*
- Those who are extremely or very worried about coronavirus (75%)
- Carers (74%)
- Those households that use a foodbank (74%)
- Those who are not heterosexual (73%), in particular bisexual respondents (74%)
- Those who have low life satisfaction (73%)
- Those who are at high risk of coronavirus (72%)
- Those with high anxiety (72%)
- Those working reduced hours (71%), or on furlough (70%)\*\*, or on reduced payments (70%)\*\*
- Those who have had an unconfirmed case of coronavirus (71%)
- Those who have claimed financial support to self-isolate (71%)
- Those with a disability (70%), in particular those who have a learning disability (79%)\*\*, or are in mental ill health (76%)

### Mental health

#### Greater Manchester Average: 60%

- Those who identify partially or wholly as transgender (88%)\*\*
- Those not in work due to ill health or disability (88%)
- Those who are not heterosexual (82%), bisexual respondents (86%)
- Students (81%)\*\*, in particular those currently at university (84%)\*\*
- Those households that use a foodbank (81%)
- Those of a mixed ethnic background (80%)\*\*
- Those who have only received their first dose of the vaccine (80%)
- Carers (79%)
- Those who currently serve in the armed forces (78%)\*\*
- Those with a low life satisfaction (78%)
- Those with a high level of anxiety (78%)
- Those who have children of primary school age (77%)
- Those extremely or very worried about coronavirus (77%)
- Those whose working experience has been impacted by coronavirus (75%), in particular those on furlough (75%)\*\*, or who are working reduced hours (75%)
- Those aged 25-34 (74%)

## Some groups are significantly more likely to say each of the following has become a **specific concern** (compared with the average for the population as a whole) (cont.)

### Work/employment

#### Greater Manchester Average: 52%

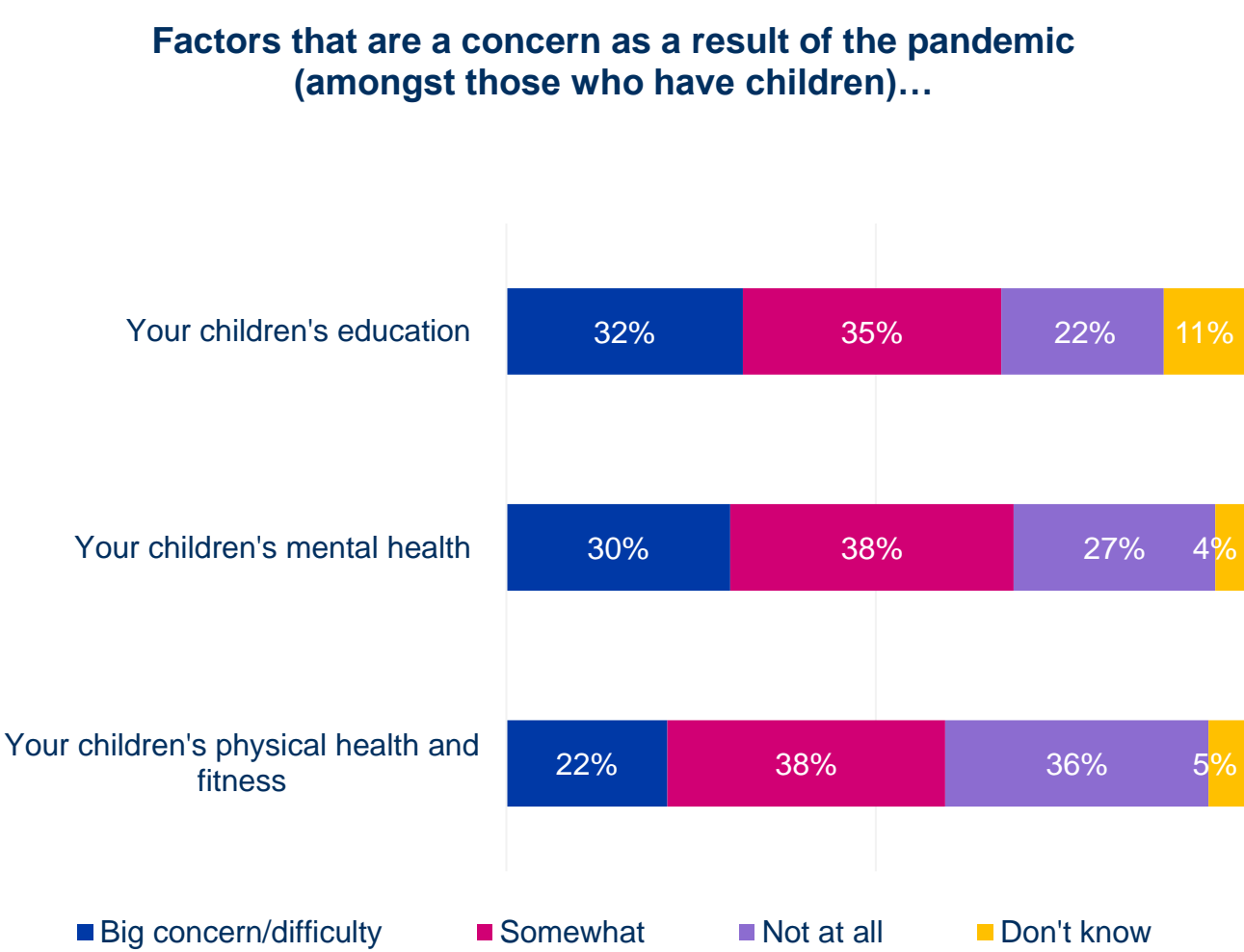
- Those whose working experience has been impacted by coronavirus (86%), in particular those on reduced payments (89%), working reduced hours (86%), or on furlough (85%)\*\*
- Those who partially or wholly identify as transgender (83%)
- Those who currently serve in the armed forces (79%)\*\*
- Those where a member of their household lost their job due to COVID-19 (78%)
- Those who have claimed financial support to self-isolate (77%)
- Those households that use a foodbank (77%)
- Those currently out of work (74%)\*\*
- Those who have only received their first does of the vaccine (72%)
- Carers (70%), or those who previously worked as one (79%)\*\*
- Those who have children aged 0-4 (not in early years) (69%)\*\*
- Those with a masters degree (69%)
- Those with children aged 12-17 who have had the vaccine (69%)\*\*
- Those extremely or very worried about coronavirus (68%)
- Those who are not heterosexual (67%), in particular bisexual respondents (75%)
- Those who have a learning difficulty (67%)\*\*
- Those with someone in their household who is at high risk of coronavirus (67%)

### Finances

#### Greater Manchester Average: 52%

- Those who partially or wholly identify as transgender (87%)\*\*
- Those whose working experience has been impacted by coronavirus (83%), in particular those working reduced hours (89%), those on furlough (79%)\*\*, or on reduced payments (79%)\*\*
- Those who have children aged 0-4 (not in early years) (81%)\*\*
- Those who currently serve in the armed forces (81%)\*\*
- Those households that use a foodbank (81%)
- Those at university (79%)\*\*
- Pakistani respondents (78%)\*\*
- Where someone in household has lost their job due to COVID-19 (78%)
- Those who have claimed financial support to self-isolate (78%)
- Those out of work (77%)\*\*
- Muslim respondents (76%)
- Those who work in the hospitality/arts/recreation sectors (73%)
- Those aged 35-44 (71%)
- Asian respondents (71%)
- Those who have had a confirmed case of coronavirus (71%)
- Those who are not at all likely to receive a booster dose if offered (70%)\*\*
- Those with children aged 12-17 who have received the vaccine (70%)\*\*

# While the majority do remain concerned, there has been a significant decline since July in the proportion of parents who are concerned about their children's education



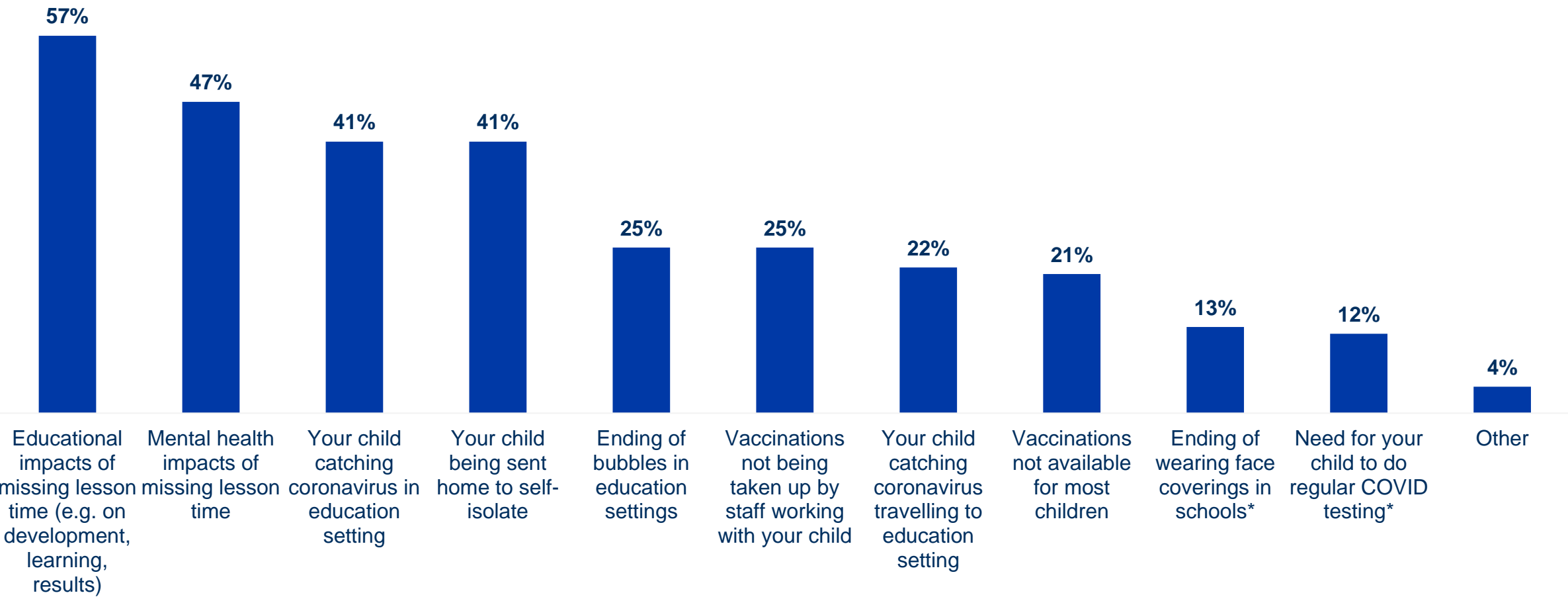
% Summary: A concern							
Survey 2 (Dec)	Survey 3 (Jan)	Survey 4 (Feb)	Survey 5 (Mar)	Survey 6 (Apr/ May)	Survey 7 (June)	Survey 8 (Jul)	Survey 9 (Sep)
80%	85%	83%	79%	75%	82%	82%	67%
67%	71%	72%	66%	67%	71%	66%	69%
N/A	62%	65%	60%	55%	65%	61%	60%

B4. To what extent, if at all have each of the following become a concern or difficulty for you, as a result of the coronavirus pandemic?  
Unweighted base: 459 (Those who have children)



Almost three fifths of parents who are **concerned about their child's education** as a result of the pandemic say they are worried about the educational impacts of missing lesson time, and just under half are concerned about the mental health impacts of this.

Elements which concern parents about their children's education...



B4a\_w9. What specific elements are currently a concern to you regarding your children's education?  
Unweighted base: 312 (Those who are concerned about their children's education)  
\* Only asked of parents with children at secondary school

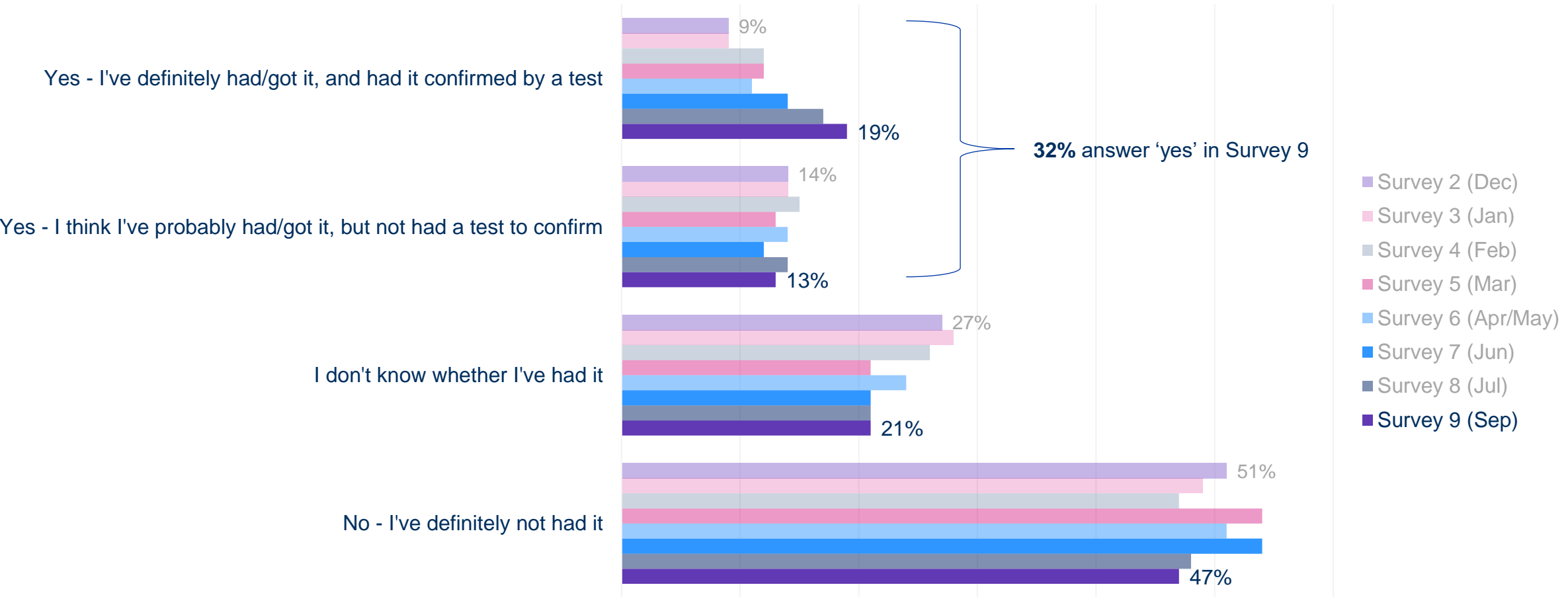


# Coronavirus impacts

COVID-19 infections	<a href="#">pages 39-40</a>
Financial impacts	<a href="#">pages 41-42</a>
Employment impacts	<a href="#">pages 43-47</a>
Indirect health impacts	<a href="#">pages 48-49</a>

At around 1 in 3 (32%), the proportion of respondents who **say they have had COVID-19** has not increased significantly since July; the number who have had coronavirus confirmed by a positive test has now doubled since first asked in December (19%, 1 in 5, compared to 9%)

Do you know or think you have had coronavirus?

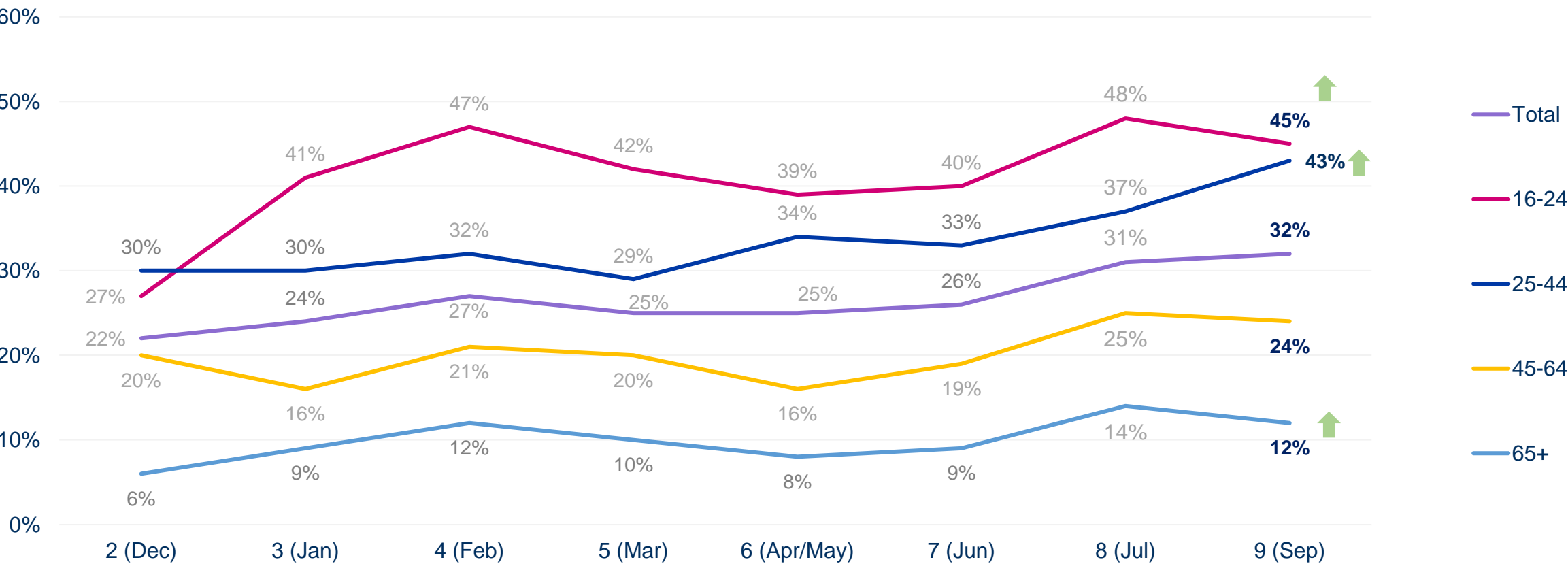


No significant difference compared with Survey 8 (Jul)

B24. Do you know, or think, you have had coronavirus?  
All respondents: Survey 2: 1007; Survey 3: 1010; Survey 4: 1003; Survey 5: 1008, Survey 6: 1007; Survey 7: 1013; Survey 8: 1017; Survey 9: 1021  
N.B. Comparisons with survey 1 are not possible for this indicator due to the questions being asked in a different way

There are higher **levels of Coronavirus infections** amongst younger residents – the 45% of 16-24s and 43% of 25-44s saying they have definitely had, or think they may have had, COVID-19 is almost double the rate among 45-64s (24%) and four times that of those aged 65+ (12%)

Those who know, or think they have had, COVID-19

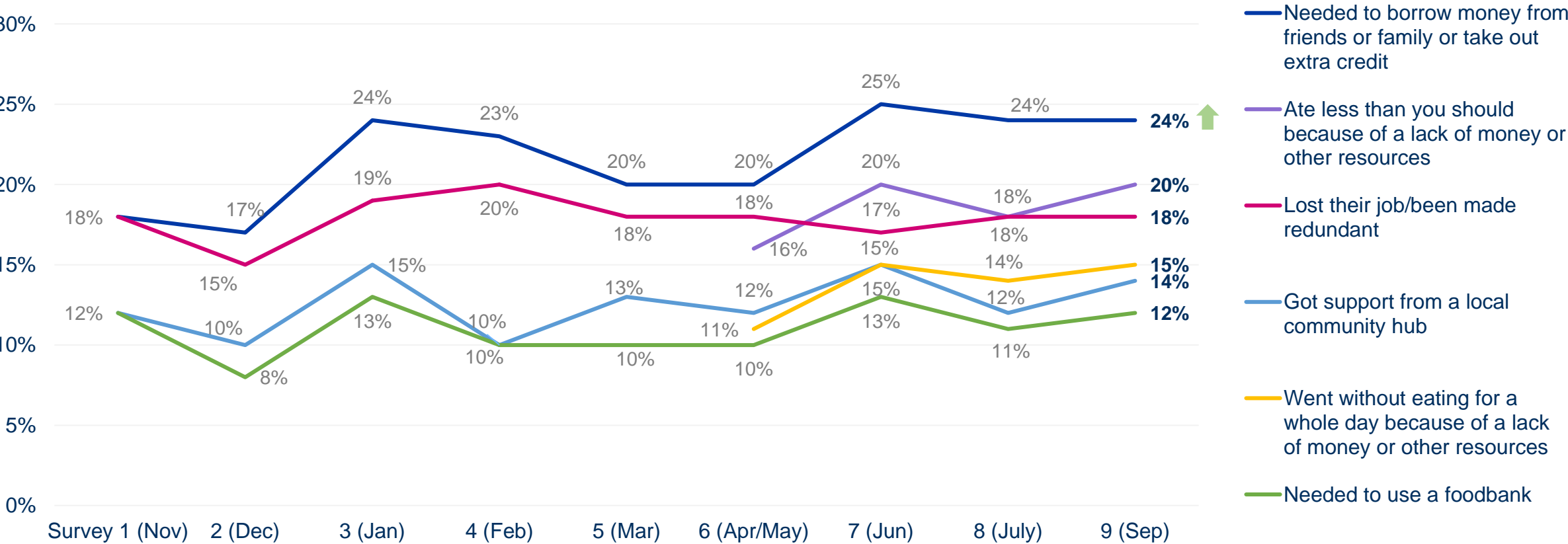


↑ Significant increase compared with Survey 2 (Dec)

B24. Do you know, or think, you have had coronavirus?  
All respondents: Survey 2: 1007; Survey 3: 1010; Survey 4: 1003; Survey 5: 1008, Survey 6: 1007; Survey 7: 1013; Survey 8: 1017; Survey 9: 1021  
N.B. Comparisons with survey 1 are not possible for this indicator due to the questions being asked in a different way

While no **financial or employment impacts** have seen significant changes since July, the level of those needing to borrow money or take out extra credit remains significantly higher than November. There have been slight increases since July in markers of food poverty, such as use of foodbanks and community hubs and going without food.

Has any of the following happened to you or someone else in your household?



↑ Significant increase compared with Survey 1 (November)

B8. Have any of the following happened to you, or someone else in your household as a result of the coronavirus pandemic?  
Unweighted base: All respondents: Survey 1: 1015; Survey 2: 1007; Survey 3: 1010; Survey 4: 1003; Survey 5: 1008; Survey 6: 1007; Survey 7: 1013; Survey 8: 1017; Survey 9: 1021

Some parts of the population are particularly more likely to have someone in their household having **eaten less than they should due to lack of money**; this is particularly the case among those using foodbanks, claiming financial support to self-isolate, or had lost or reduced employment during the pandemic.

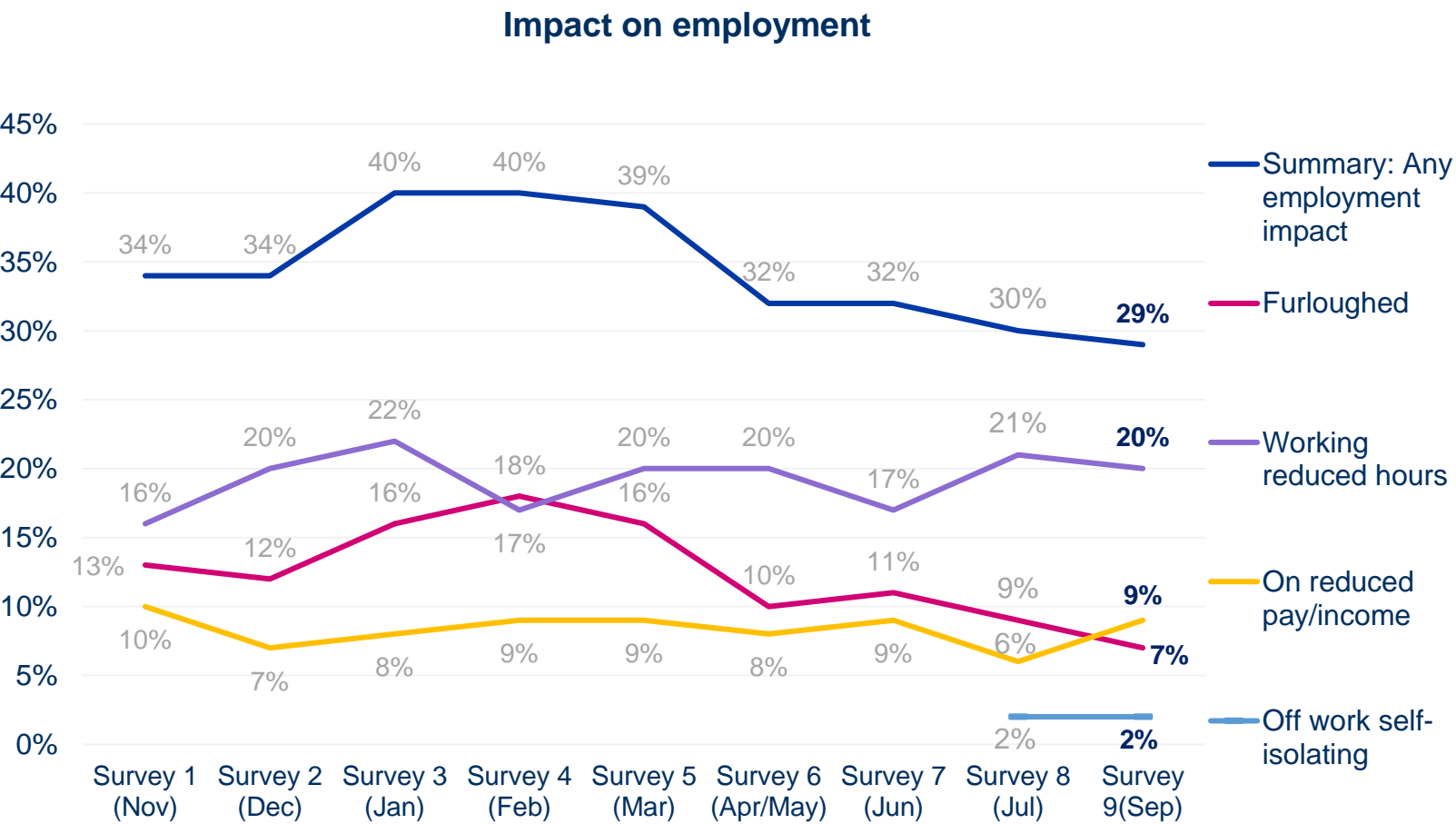
### Someone in household has eaten less than they should due to lack of money

#### Greater Manchester Average: 20%

- Where a household member has needed to use a foodbank (86%)
- Those who partially or wholly identify as transgender (71%)\*\*
- Those who claimed financial support to self-isolate (68%)
- Those who are currently or have previously served in the armed forces (64%)
- Those who are furloughed (61%)\*\*
- Those with a learning disability (58%)\*\*
- Those who have previously been a carer (58%)\*\*
- Where received first dose of vaccine (58%)
- Where on reduced working hours (57%)
- Where a household member has lost a job due to Covid (57%)
- Where children aged 12-17 have had the vaccine (55%)\*\*
- Where working hours or payments are reduced (55%)
- Where children aged 12-17 have been offered the vaccine (44%)
- Where have mental ill health (44%)
- Those who are unlikely to receive a vaccine (43%)
- Where have children 0-4 years old (42%)
- Those who are not heterosexual (37%) in particularly those who are bisexual (40%)



With furlough and some business support schemes coming to an end during the period of the fieldwork, there has been a slight reduction in the proportion of respondents currently **on furlough**, accompanied by a slight increase in **those on reduced pay or income**.



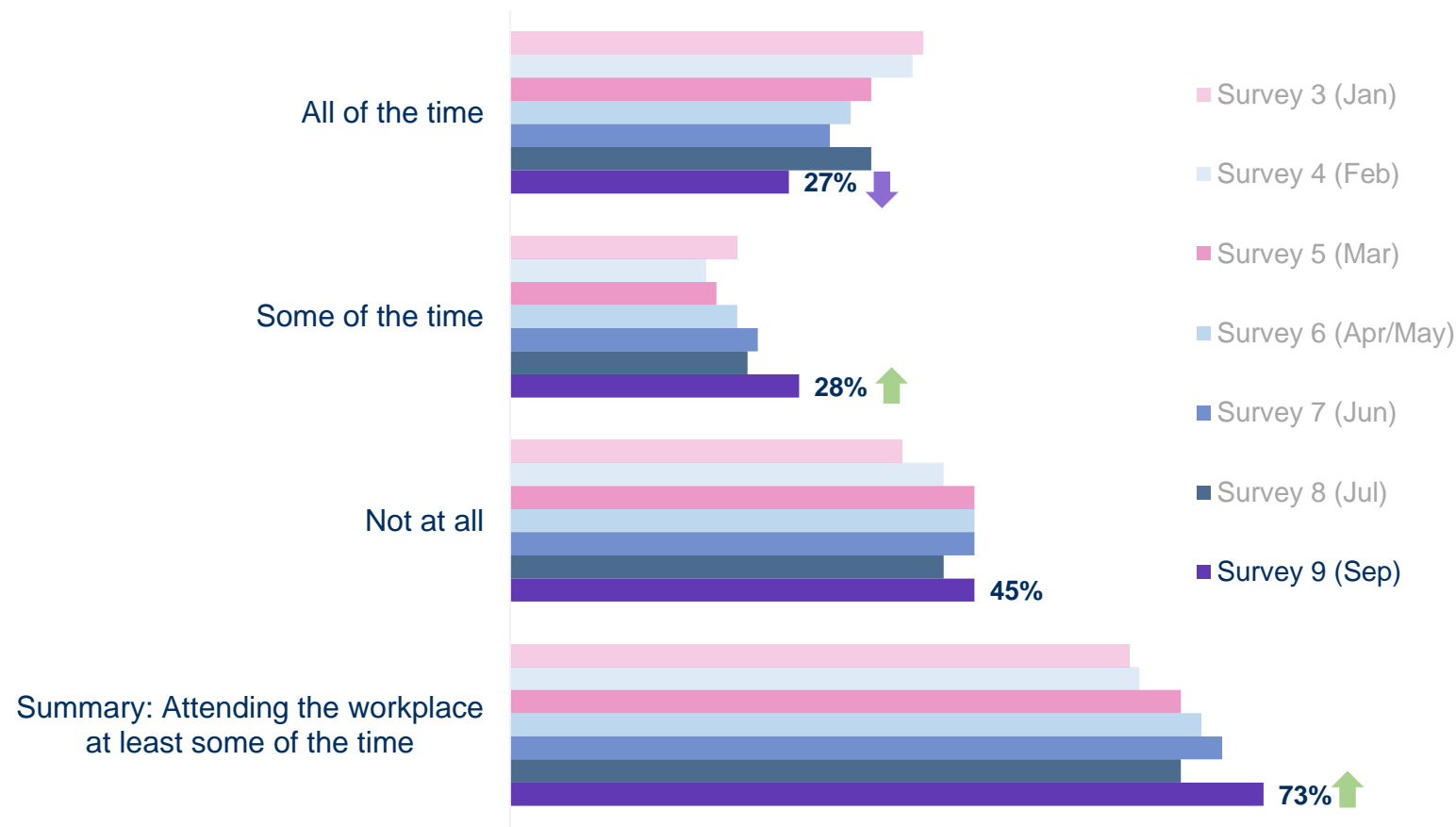
The proportion that have had their work impacted by the pandemic - significantly higher among (cf. 29% GM average):

- Those who have claimed financial support to self-isolate (83%)
- Where someone in the household has needed to use a foodbank (81%)
- Those who have received the first dose of the vaccine (77%)
- Those who serve/ have served in the armed forces (76%) particularly where currently serving (96%)\*\*
- Those where someone in household has lost their job due to COVID-19 (67%)
- Muslim (58%)\*\*
- Those whose first language is not English (54%)\*\*
- Those who are unlikely to receive the vaccine (54%)
- Carers (53%)
- Where a household member has a high Covid risk (50%)
- Those who have children under 4 years old (48%)

B20b. As a result of the coronavirus/COVID-19 pandemic are you currently?  
Unweighted base: Between 491 – 571 across surveys 1-9 (Those who are in employment)  
\*\*Low base under 50

The proportions of working respondents attending their workplace at least some of the time has significantly increased since July, up to almost three quarters (73%). This is greater for those in industries such as hospitality, manufacturing and education.

Are you currently working from home because of the pandemic?



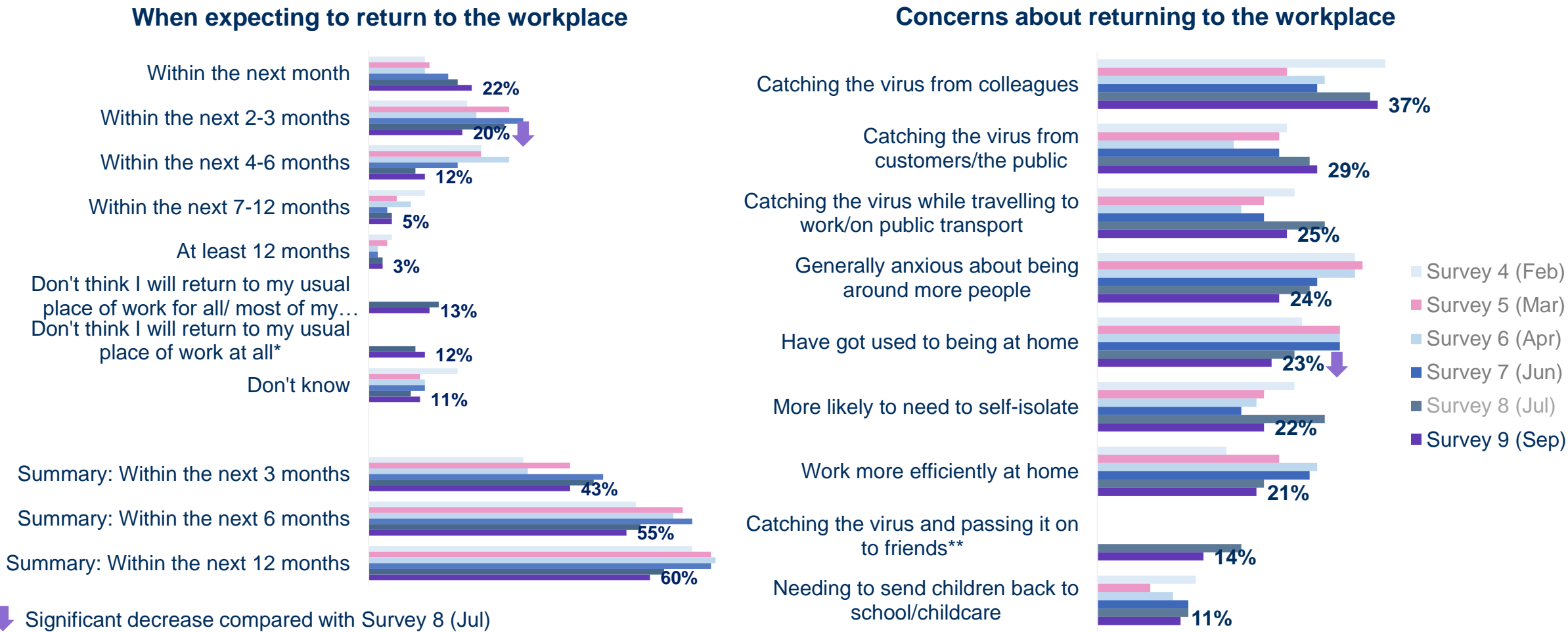
The proportion attending the workplace at least some of the time - significantly higher among (cf. 73% GM average):

- Those working in hospitality/arts/recreation (89%)
- Those who have not received a vaccine (86%)
- Those aged 55-64 (86%)
- Those who work in manufacturing (85%)\*\*
- Those who work in public/education/health sectors (84%)
- Those who are not likely to receive a booster jab if offered (84%)
- Those who live in Oldham (82%)
- Those who work part time (81%)
- Those who do not currently have the NHS Covid-19 app (80%)
- Those not at all/not very worried about the virus (78%)

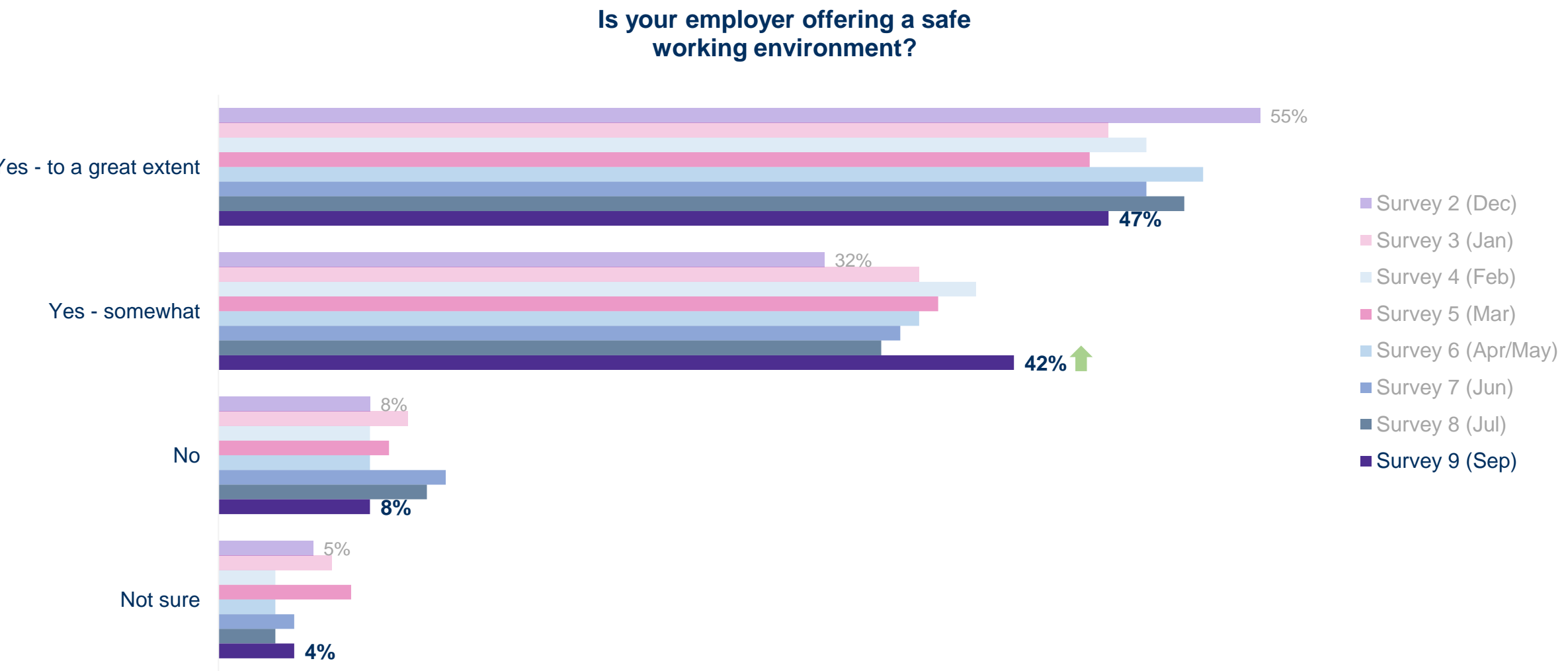
↑ Significant increase compared with Survey 8 (Jul)    ↓ Significant decrease compared with Survey 8 (Ju)

B14. Are you currently working from home because of the pandemic...?  
 Unweighted base: Between 565 – 610 from surveys 3-9 (Those who are in employment) \*\*Low base under 50

The increase in those **returning to the workplace** since July has been accompanied by a small increase in those expecting to return in the next month, and significant decline in those expecting to within 2-3 months. The strongest concern among those expecting to return remains catching the virus from colleagues, but fears of needing to self isolate have reduced



Under half (47%) of those currently attending their workplace feel that their employer offers a safe working environment to a great extent, but fewer than 1 in 10 (8%) think it is actually unsafe.

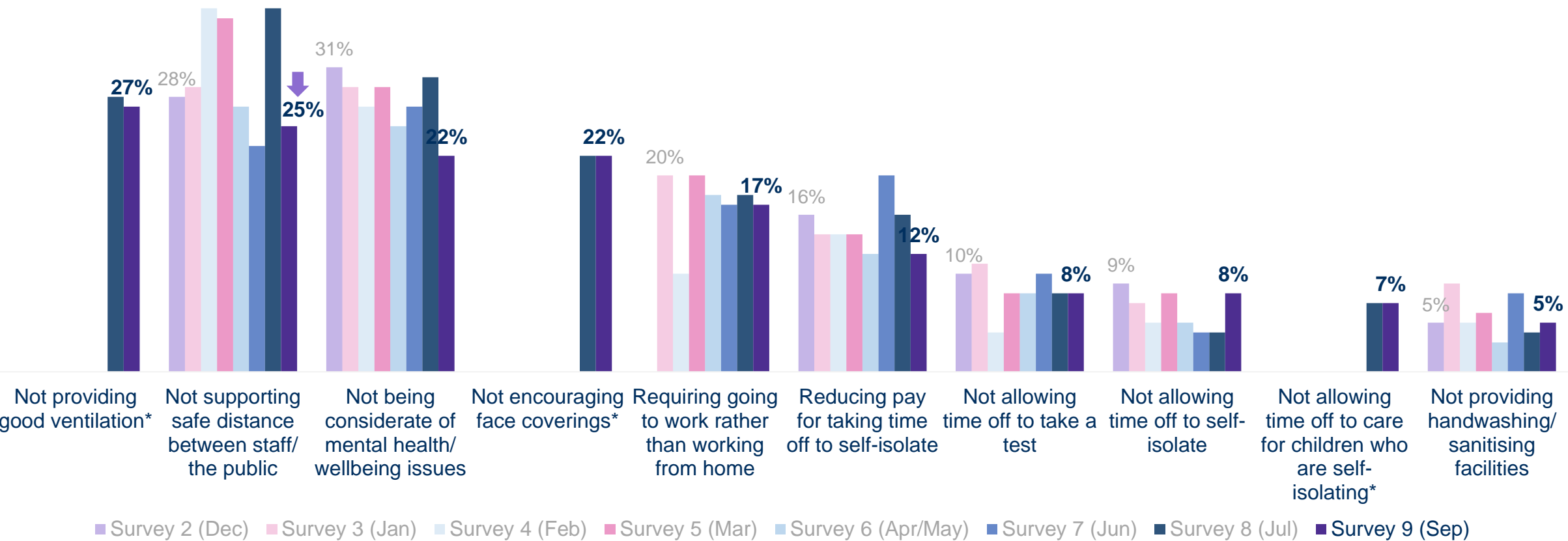


↑ Significant increase compared with Survey 8 (Jul)

B31 To what extent if at all is your employer offering a safe working environment for you and your colleagues during the COVID-19 pandemic?  
Unweighted base: Between 326 - 491 in surveys 2-9 (Those who were employed and not working from home all the times)

Among those who do not think their work environment is greatly safe, there has been a decrease since July in the proportion who think that their **employer is not supporting safe distancing between staff and/or the public (25%)**. Lack of good ventilation now the main safety issue reported.


Ways employers are not offering a safe working environment...

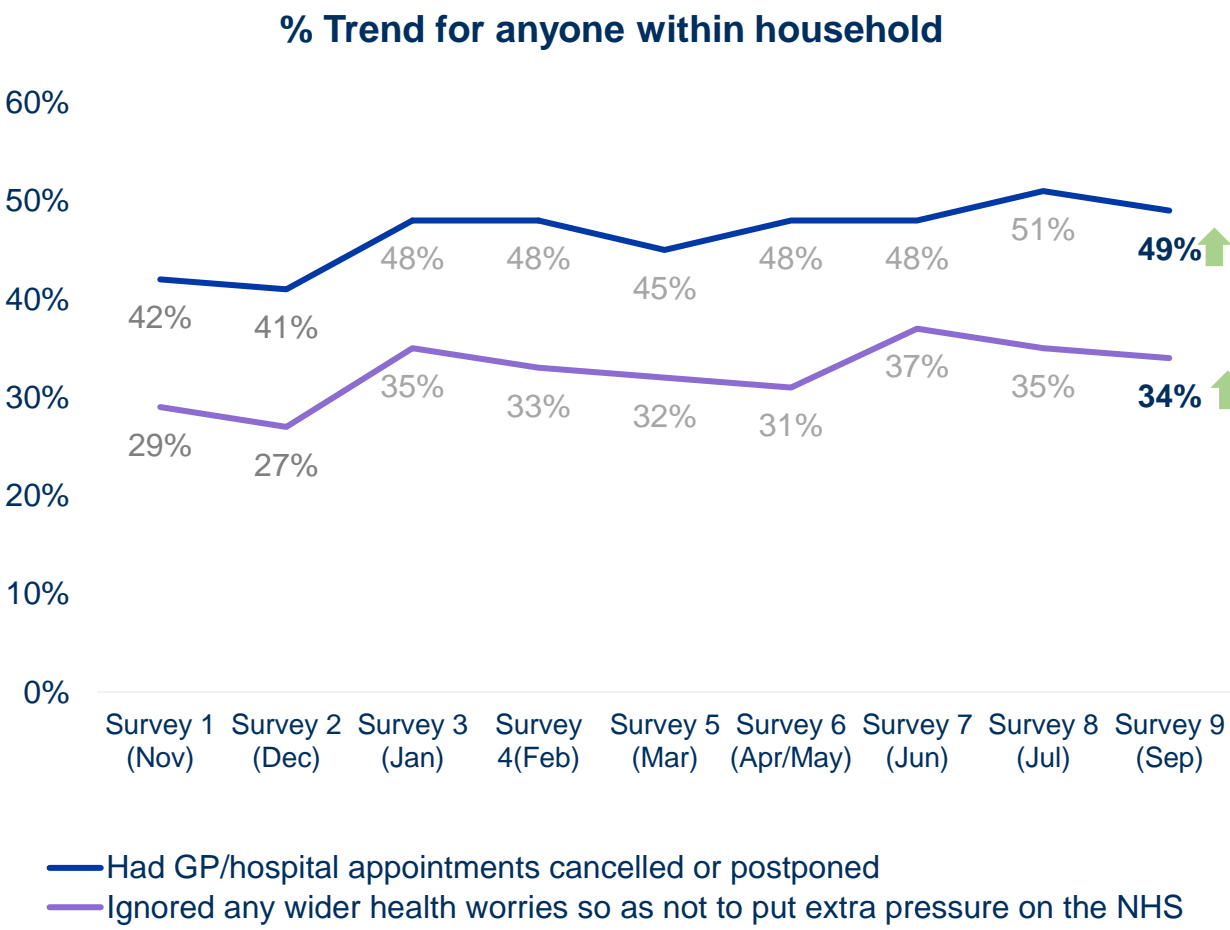




↑ Significant increase compared with Survey 8 (Jul)    ↓ Significant decrease compared with Survey 8 (Jul)

B32. In what ways has your employer not been offering a safe working environment?  
Unweighted base: Between 157 – 206 for surveys 2-9 (Those whose employer is not offering a safe working environment to a great extent)  
\* New statements for Survey 8

There has been a drop since July in those saying they personally have **had GP or hospital appointments cancelled or postponed** – although the rates are significantly higher than in the first survey in November.

Health impacts	Themselves	Someone else in household	Anyone in household
Had GP/ hospital appointments cancelled or postponed	27% 	29%	49%
Ignored any wider health worries so as not to put extra pressure on the NHS	25%	14%	34%



 Significant increase compared with Survey 1 (Nov)  Significant decrease compared with Survey 8 (Jul)



Compared with the average for the GM population, certain groups are significantly more likely to say these **wider health impacts** have been experienced by them or someone in their household. These include transgender individuals and those who claimed financial support to self isolate

### Had GP/ hospital appointments cancelled or postponed

#### Greater Manchester Average: 49%

- Those who currently serve or previously served in the armed forces (87%)
- Where claimed financial support to self-isolate (83%)
- Where household member has needed to use a foodbank (81%)
- Where have previously been (79%)\*\* or currently are (68%) a carer.
- Those who identify as transgender (76%)\*\*
- Where a household member has lost a job due to Covid (73%)
- Those who have received the first vaccine dose (72%)
- Those who are mixed race (71%)\*\*
- Where a household member is at high Covid risk (70%)
- Those who have had their working experience affected (66%) particularly those with reduced payments (69%)\*\* or where furloughed (67%)\*\*
- Students (including apprenticeships (68%)\*\*
- Those whose first language is not English (68%)\*\*
- Those who have children 0-4 years old (67%)
- Those who are bisexual (56%)
- Those with a mobility disability (65%)
- Those with a learning disability (64%)\*\*
- Those with children at university (64%)
- Asians (64%)

### Ignored any wider health worries so as not to put extra pressure on the NHS

#### Greater Manchester Average: 34%

- Those who identify as transgender (84%)\*\*
- Where have previously been (81%)\*\* or currently are (49%) a carer.
- Where household member has needed to use a foodbank (78%)
- Where claimed financial support to self-isolate (65%)
- Those who currently serve or previously served in the armed forces (64%), particularly those currently serving (76%)\*\*
- Where a household member has lost a job due to Covid (59%)
- Those with mental ill health (57%)
- Those with a learning disability (56%)
- Those who have had their working experience affected (51%) particularly those with reduced payments (55%)\*\* or reduced hours (54%)
- Those who have received the first vaccine dose (53%)
- Those who partially complied with self isolation (52%)
- Those who have children 0-4 years old (52%)
- Where not likely to receive a booster dose if offered (50%)
- Those who are not heterosexual (50%) including those who are bisexual (47%)
- Those with low life satisfaction (47%)
- Those who are out of work (46%)\*\* or not in work due to illness or disability (46%)

B8. Have any of the following happened to you, or someone else in your household as a result of the coronavirus pandemic?

Unweighted base: 1021 (All respondents)

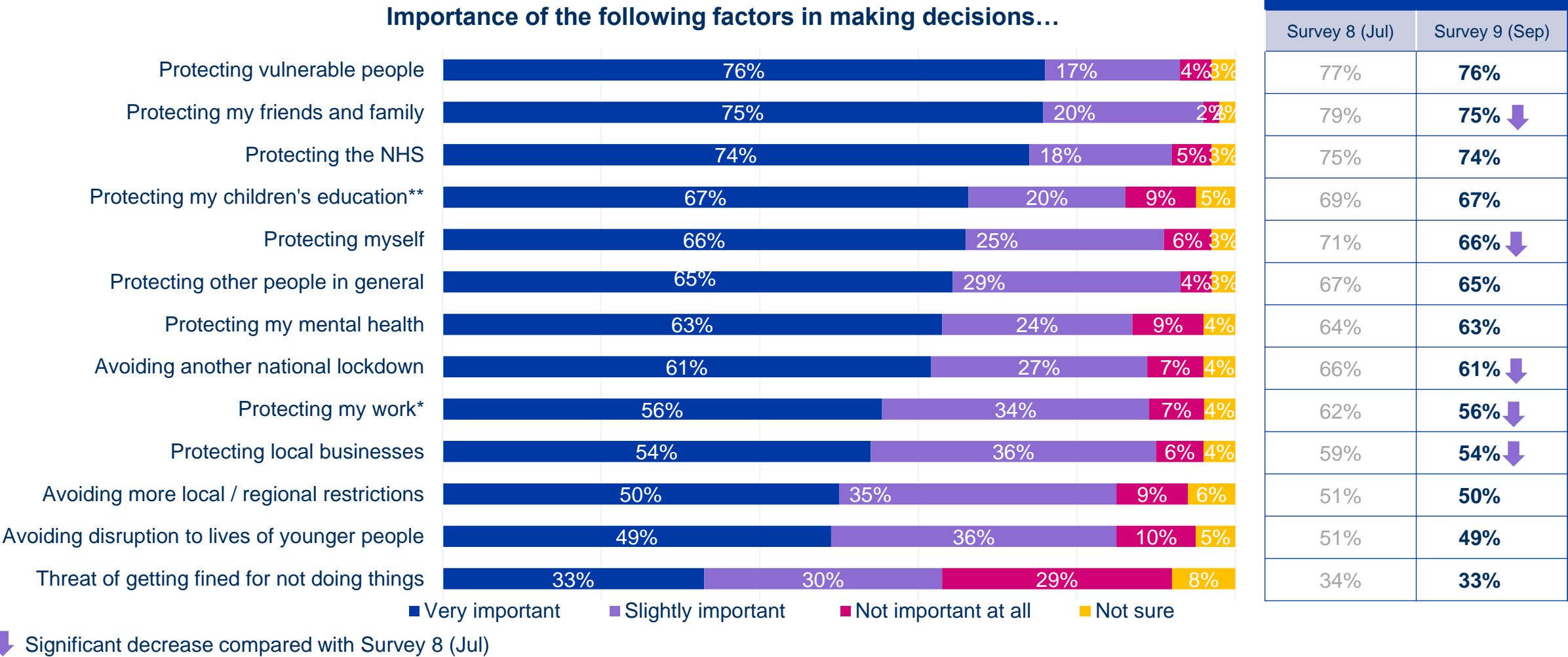
\*\*Base below 50



# Attitudes and behaviours

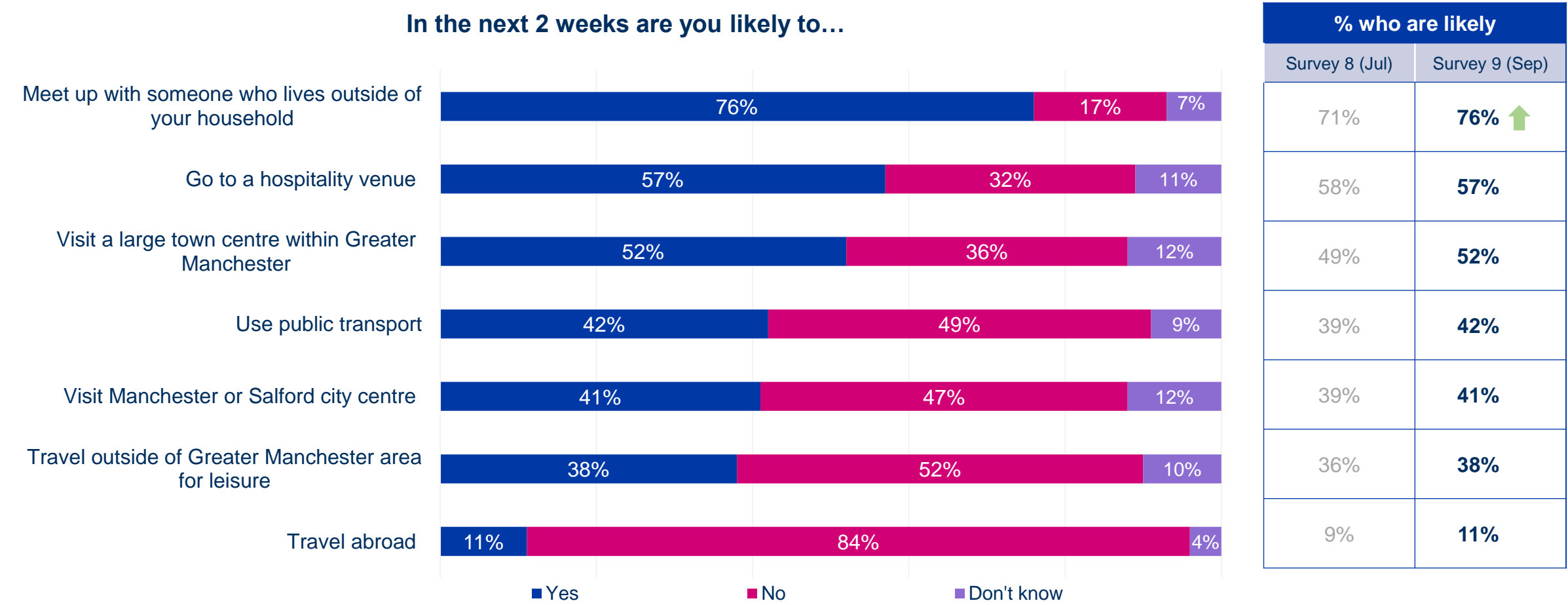
Motivating behaviours	<a href="#">page 51</a>
Activity levels	<a href="#">pages 52-53</a>
Cautious behaviours	<a href="#">pages 54-57</a>
Face coverings	<a href="#">pages 58-59</a>
“COVID Passports”	<a href="#">page 60-61</a>

As in July protecting friends and family, vulnerable people and the NHS remain top of the list of **factors considered important when making decisions around COVID safety**. But a number of factors – including protecting themselves and their work – have reduced in importance. The threat of being fined remains the least important consideration.



D24. With the lifting of coronavirus restrictions, we are all being asked to make personal decisions about our actions to stop the virus. How important are each of the following factors for you in making these decisions? Unweighted base: 1021 (All respondents), except \* 610 (All in work) and \*\* 459 (All with children)

In terms of respondents' **intended activity levels** in the next 2 weeks, an increased proportion are likely to meet up with someone who lives outside their household (76%) compared with July. But fewer than half remain likely to use public transport (42%), visit Manchester or Salford city centre (41%) or travel outside of Greater Manchester for leisure purposes (38%)



↑ Significant increase compared with Survey 8 (Jul)

D13. In the next two weeks, are you likely to... Unweighted base: 1021 (All respondents)

Safety remains the most frequently mentioned **reason for being unlikely to visit places/travel in the next 2 weeks**, although the proportion giving this as a reason has declined significantly compared with July (30% cf. 46%). An increased proportion (18% cf. 13%) say they can't afford to.

Reasons for not being likely in the next 2 weeks



Survey 8 (Jul)	
	46%
	23%
	23%
	-
	18%
	24%
	13%
	-
	9%
	9%
	5%
	7%
	1%
	13%

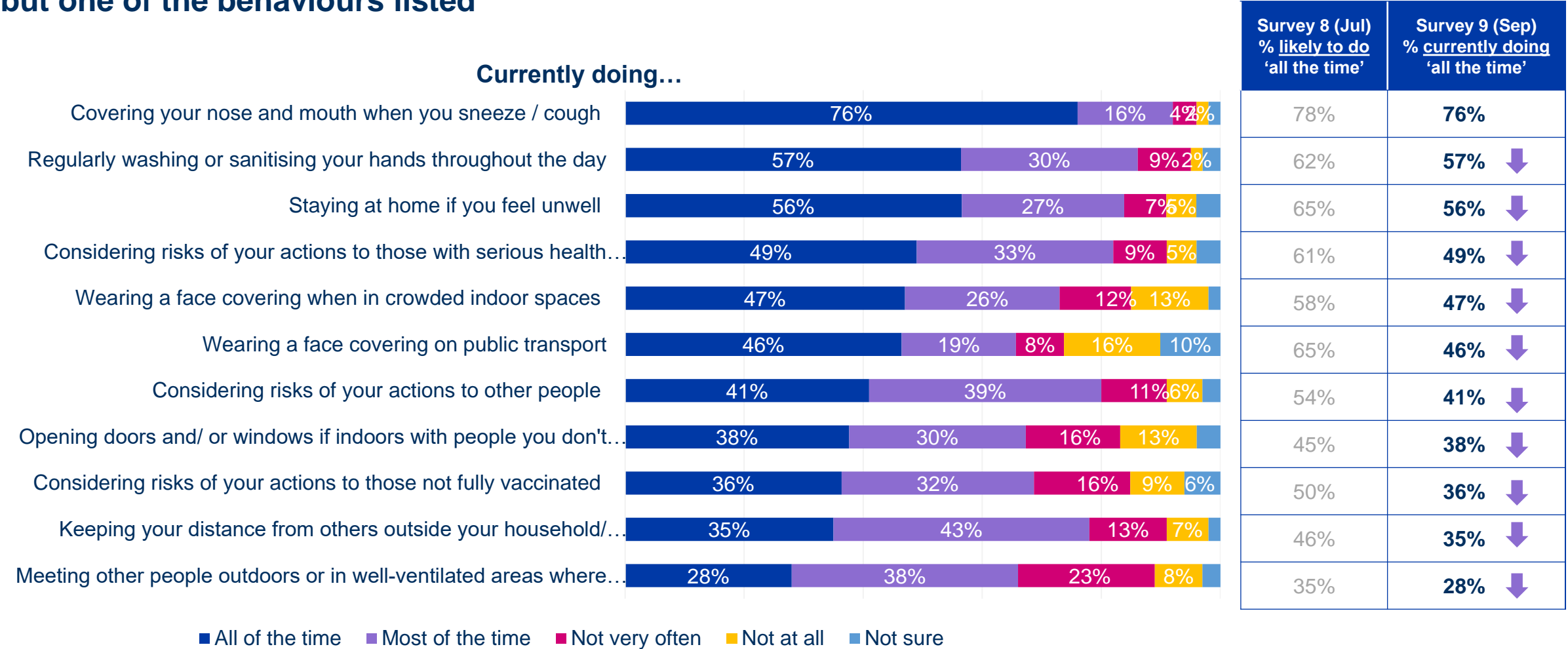
‘Can’t afford it’ is significantly more likely to be given as a reason among females (23% cf. 13% of males); and 16-24 year olds (28%).

By age, respondents 65+ are most likely to say they are ‘worried about the risk of catching coronavirus on public transport’ (21% cf. 5% of 16-24 year olds).

↑ Significant increase compared with Survey 8 (Jul)
 ↓ Significant decrease compared with Survey 8 (Jul)

D13b. Why are you not likely to visit/travel to do these things in the next two weeks?  
 Unweighted base: 959 (Where not likely to do at least one of the activities at D13) N.B. change in some response codes

While the majority are continuing with **recommended behaviours to stop the spread of coronavirus** at least ‘most of the time’, compared with July when respondents were asked how likely there were to continue with each behaviour, the proportions now doing so ‘all the time’ is significantly lower for all but one of the behaviours listed



↓ Significant decrease compared with Survey 8 (Jul)

D4. Which of the following are you currently doing in your day-to-day life...  
Unweighted base: 1021 (All respondents)  
N.B. wording of question in survey 8 was ‘Following the change in restrictions, are you likely to...’



## Certain parts of the population are significantly **less likely to be wearing face coverings and staying at home if feeling unwell**, including younger people and those hesitant about receiving the vaccine

**73% are wearing face coverings in crowded indoor spaces all or most of the time).**

**The proportion is significantly lower among:**

- Those who only partially complied with self isolation (48%)
- Respondents not very/not at all worried about coronavirus (48%)
- Respondents who have not had the vaccine (54%) or not likely/not sure about having the vaccine (41%)
- 16-24 year olds (56%)
- Those who think they have had coronavirus but not had it confirmed by a test (60%)
- Those with children in early years (61%)
- Those working in the wholesale / retail / distribution / personal services sector (62%)
- Respondents in Tameside (63%)
- Those in work who are not working from home at all (65%)
- 25-44 year olds (68%)
- Those not in work due to looking after the home (60%)

**65% are wearing face coverings on public transport all or most of the time.**

**The proportion is significantly lower among:**

- Respondents not very/not at all worried about coronavirus (43%)
- Respondents who have not had the vaccine (47%) or not likely/not sure about having the vaccine (49%)
- Respondents in Bolton (48%) and Tameside (54%)
- 16-24 year olds (51%)
- Those who only partially complied with self isolation (52%)
- Workers who are not working from home at all (55%)
- Those living in the most deprived communities (62%)

**83% say they are staying at home if they feel unwell all or most of the time .**

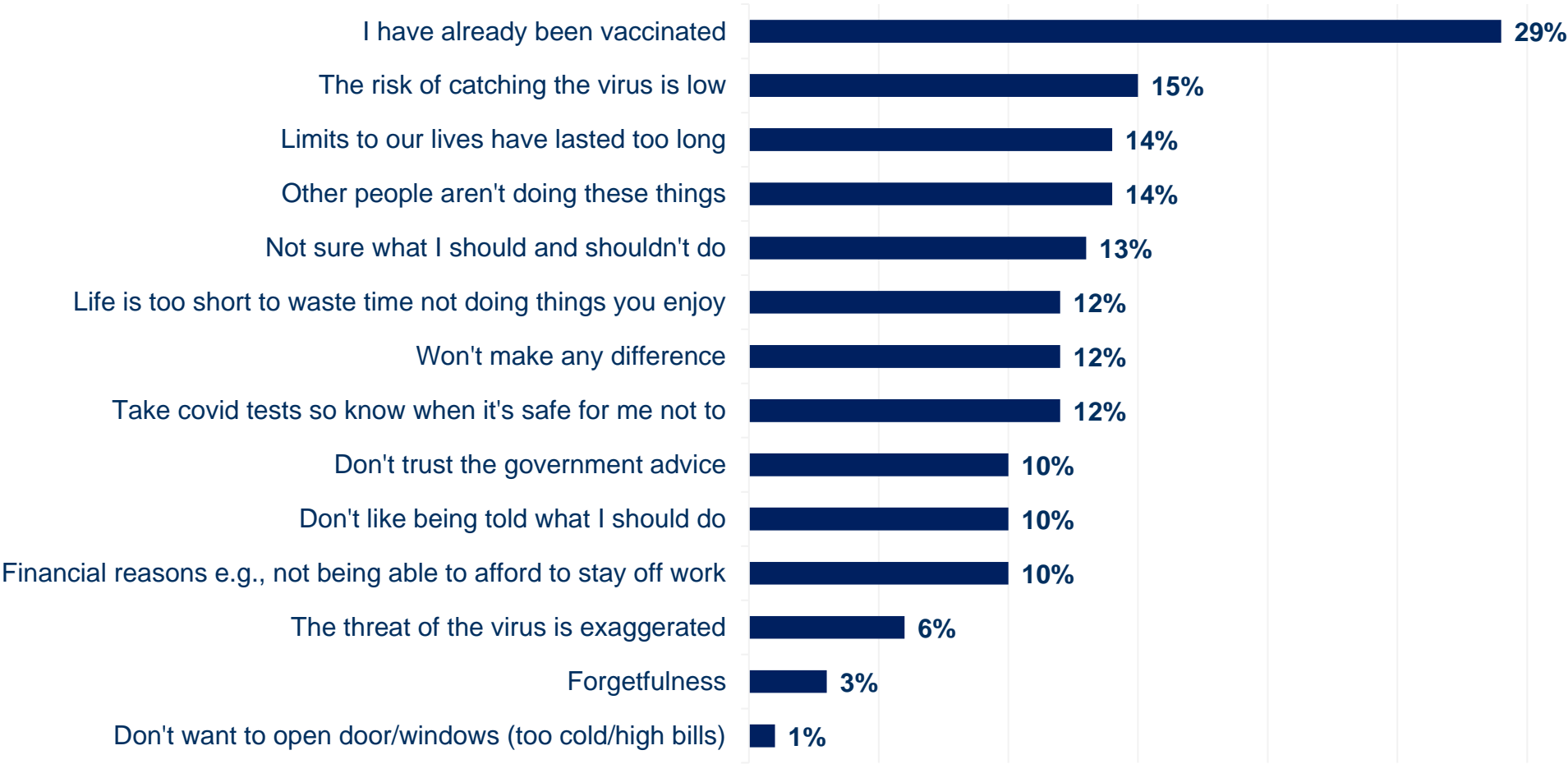
**The proportion is significantly lower among:**

- Those who only partially complied with self isolation (62%)
- Respondents who have not had the vaccine (70%) or not likely/not sure about having the vaccine (45%)
- 16-24 year olds (71%)
- Muslim respondents (72%)
- Respondents not very/not at all worried about coronavirus (73%)
- Those with children under 5 (75%) and particularly where they are in early years (70%)
- Ethnic minorities (76%) and particularly Pakistani respondents (72%)
- Those in work who are not working from home at all (77%)
- Where their employer is not considered to be offering a COVID-safe environment to a 'great extent' (78%)
- Those living in the most deprived communities (80%)



The most frequently mentioned **reason for not continuing safe behaviour** is that respondents have received their vaccine (29%), while around 1 in 7 think the risk of catching the virus is low (15%), limits to our lives have lasted too long (14%) or that others aren't doing so (14%)

Reasons for not doing at least one of these safety behaviours all or most of the time



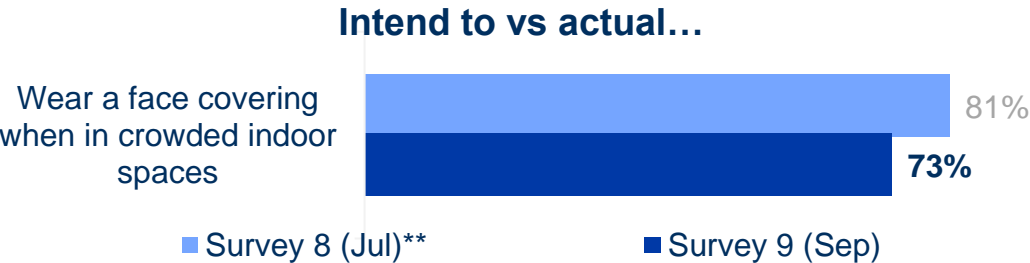
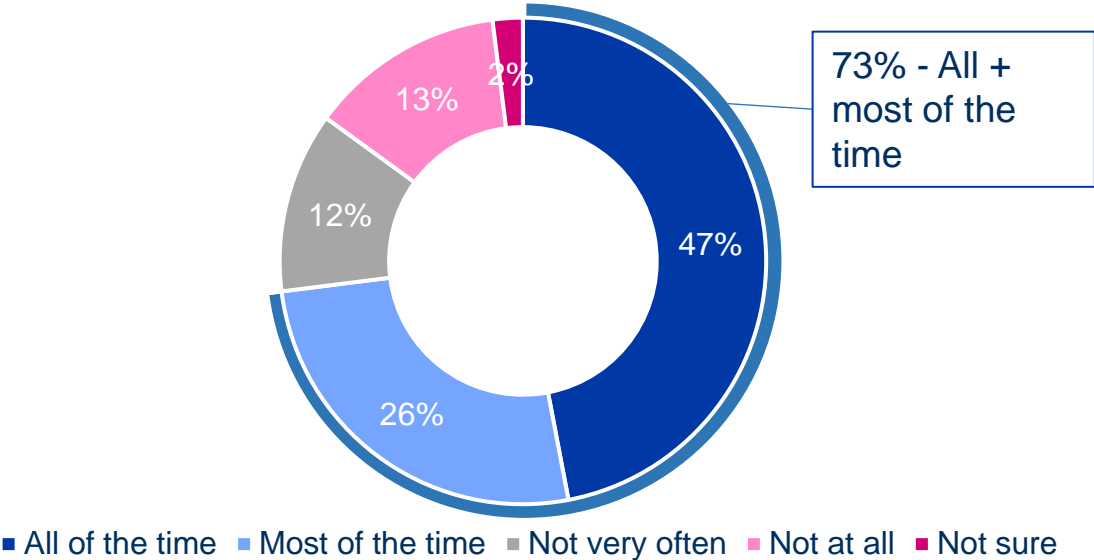
**‘Financial reasons’ are significantly more likely to be mentioned by ethnic minorities (16%) and younger people (16% of 16-24 year olds)**

**Respondents aged 65+ are significantly more likely to give the reason that they have already been vaccinated (37%)**

D6. Why have you decided not do these things all or most of the time?  
Unweighted base: 708 (Those not doing at least one of these safety behaviours all or most of the time )

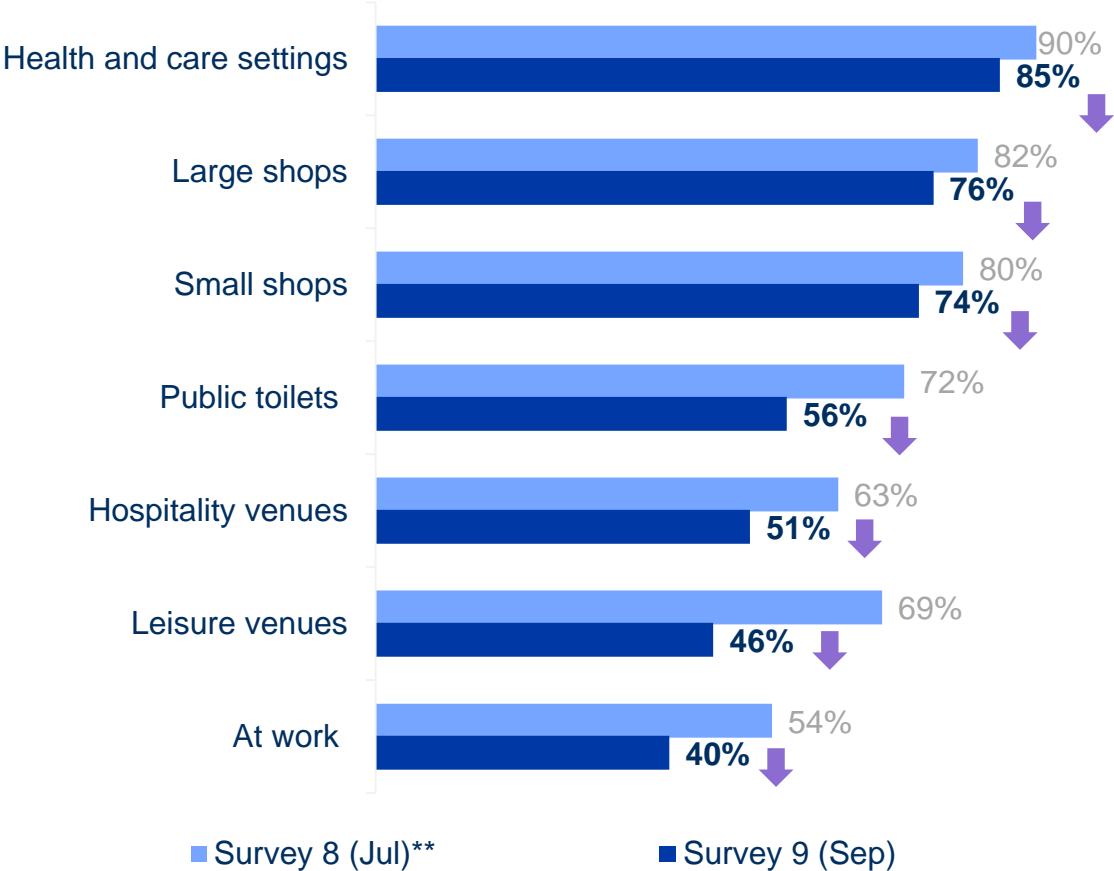
Where respondents are **continuing to wear face coverings in crowded indoor spaces** they are most likely to be doing so in health and care settings (85%) and least likely at work (40%). Compared with the proportions in July that said they would be likely to continue wearing face coverings, the proportions actually doing so in each location is significantly lower, particularly in hospitality and leisure venues

Likelihood to wear a face covering in crowded spaces



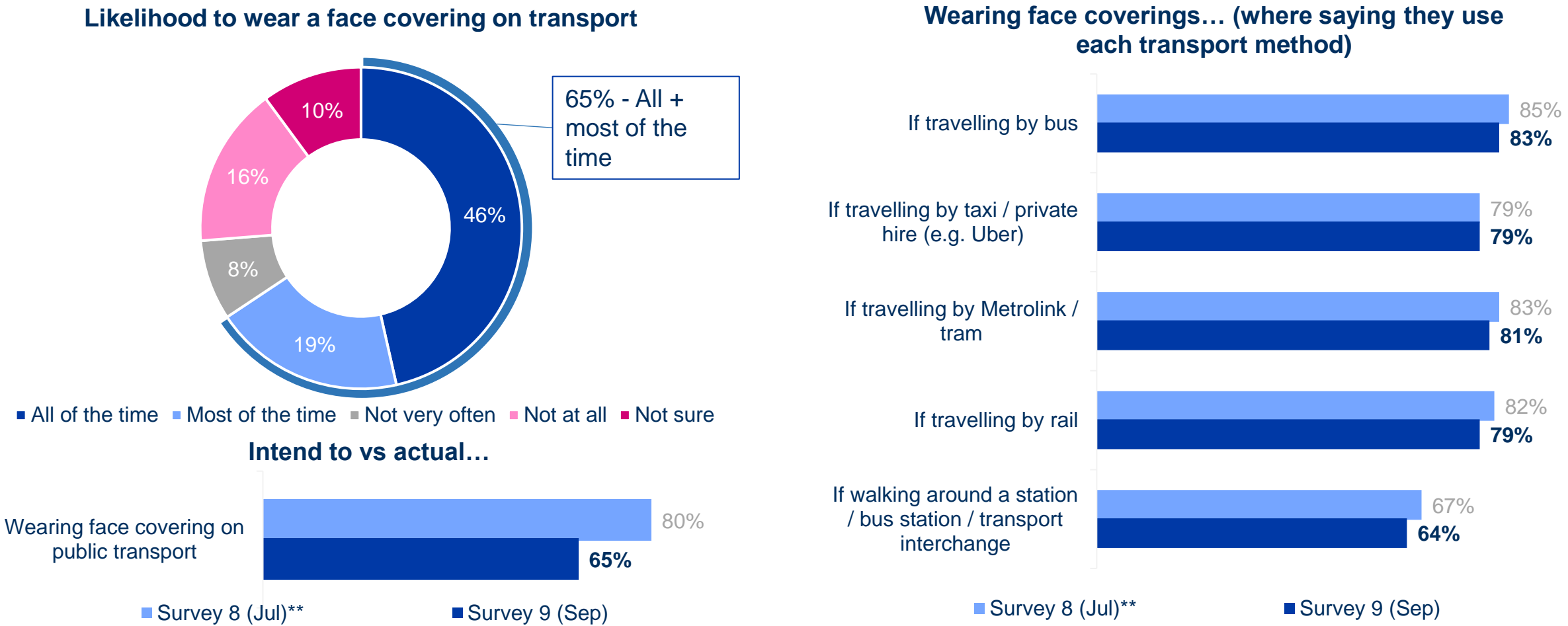
↓ Significant decrease compared with Survey 8 (Jul)

Wearing face coverings in...



D4. Which of the following are you currently doing in your day-to-day life... / D4a. Which specific places are you continuing to wear a face covering?  
 Unweighted base: 1021 (All respondents), Where respondents are wearing a face covering in crowded indoor spaces: 891  
 \*\* In survey 8 the question asked which place they were likely to continue to wear face coverings

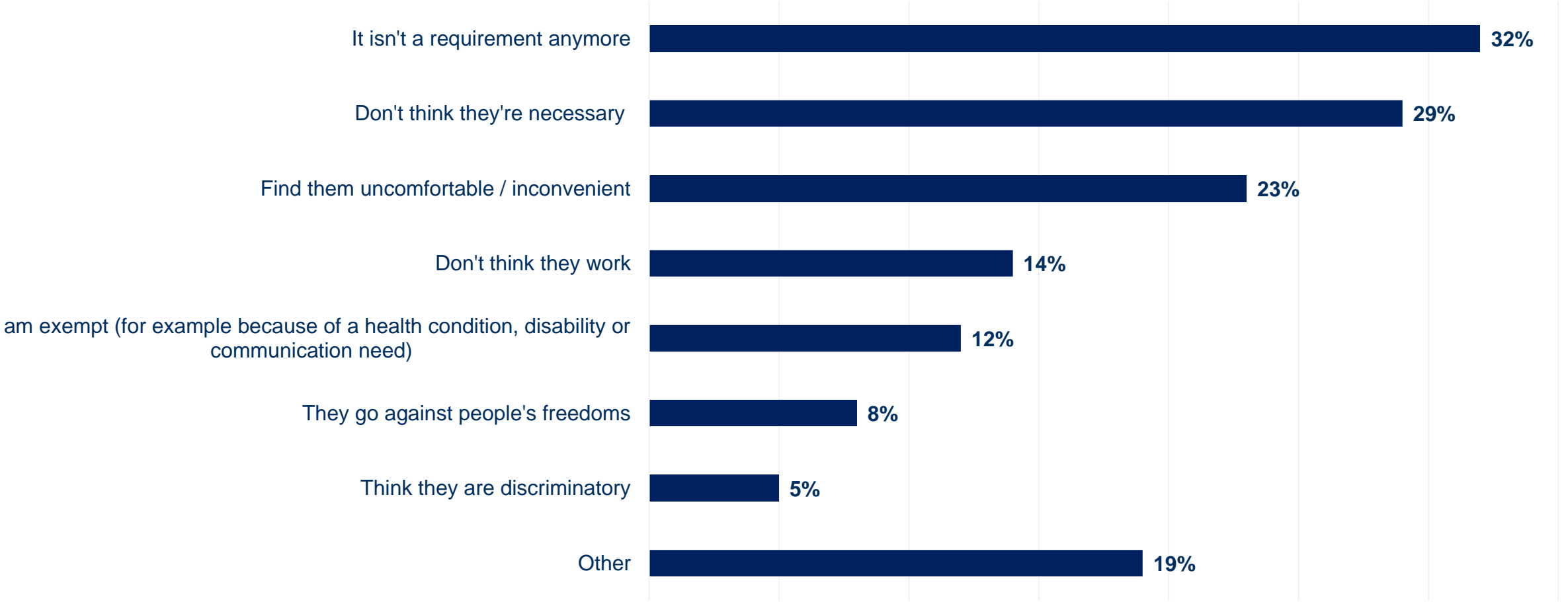
Overall there has been a large reduction in the proportion saying they are wearing **face coverings on public transport**. But of those continuing to wear face coverings when travelling, there has been little or no change in their use on any specific mode of transport.



D4. Which of the following are you currently doing in your day-to-day life... / D4b. Which specific types of transport are you continuing to wear a face covering on?  
 Unweighted base: 1021 (All respondents), Where respondents are wearing a face covering on public transport and use that transport mode: 538-631  
 \*\* In survey 8 the question asked which modes of transport they were likely to continue to wear face coverings

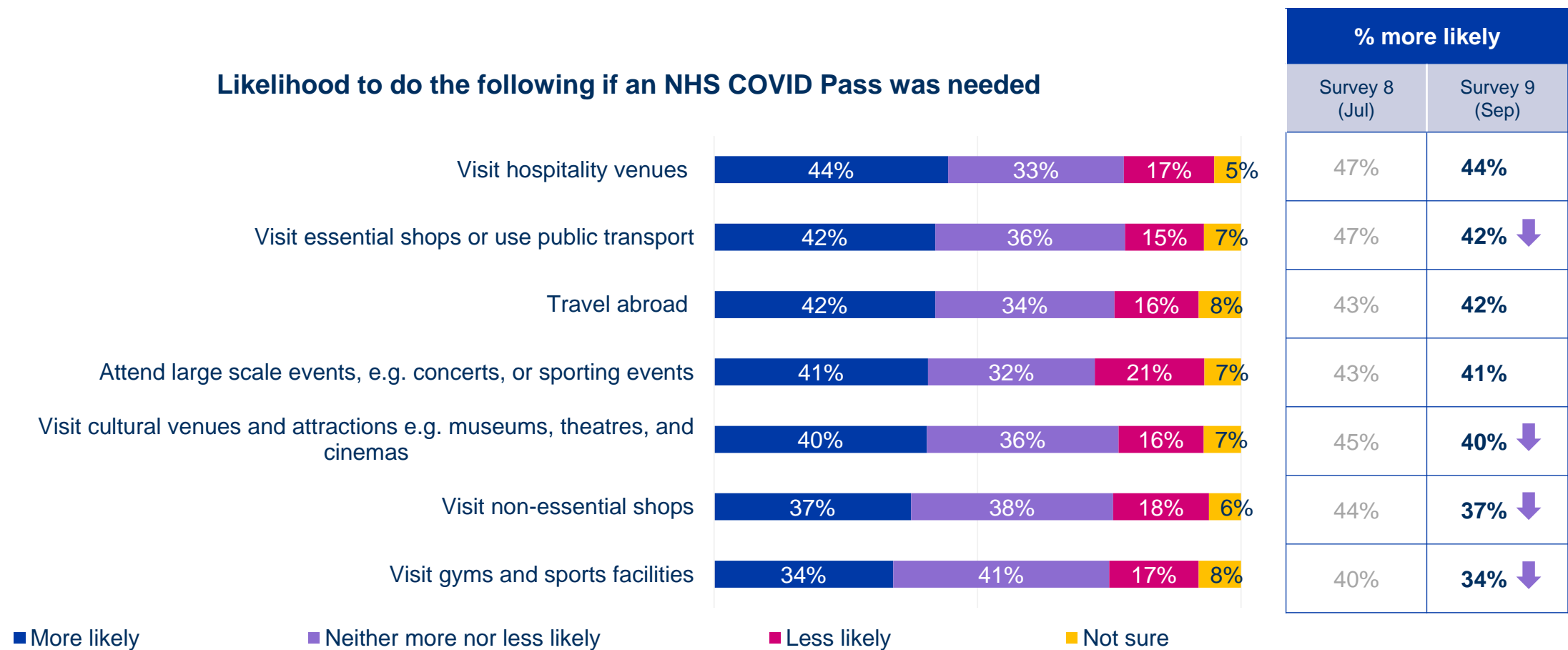
The main reasons for not wearing face coverings on public transport or in crowded indoor spaces is that they are no longer a requirement (32%) or that they're not thought necessary (29%), while around 1 in 4 (23%) find them uncomfortable/inconvenient

Reasons for not wearing a face covering in these situations



D13d. Why do you choose not to wear a face covering in these situations?  
Unweighted base: Where not wearing face coverings at all in crowded indoor spaces or on public transport: 207

On balance respondents are more likely, than less likely, to do each of the following activities **if an NHS COVID Pass was needed**. However support has fallen for their use in a number venues/activities compared with July.



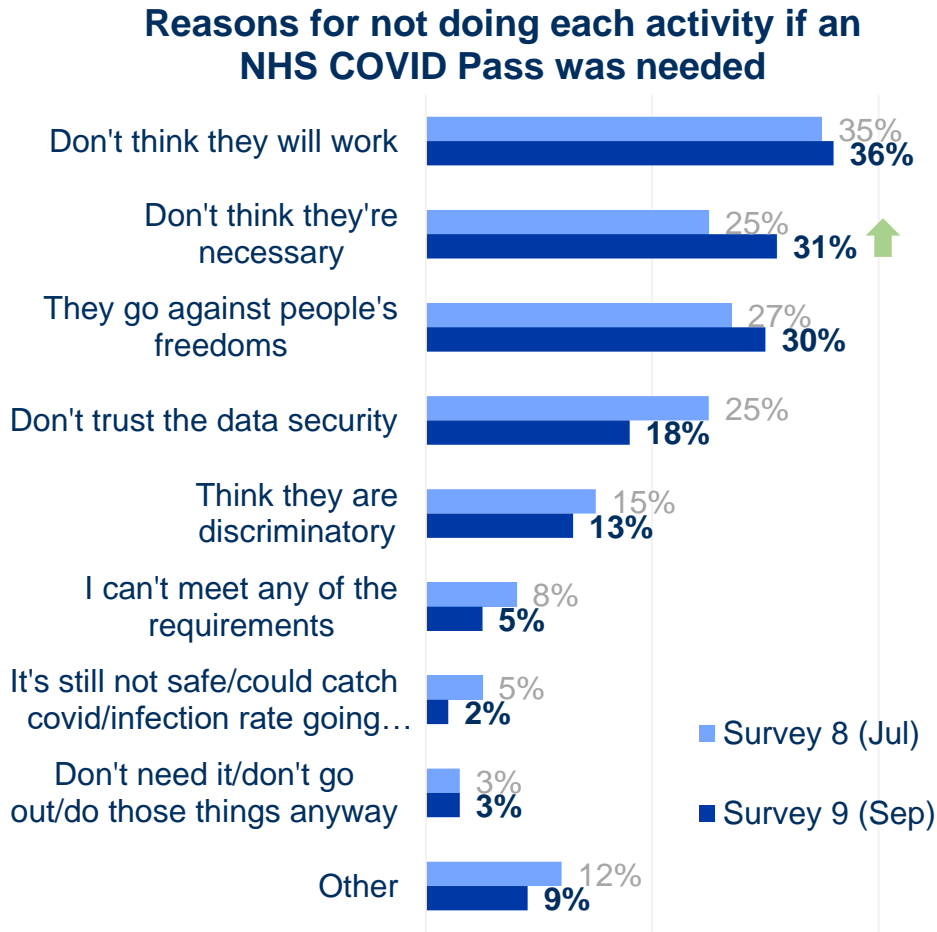
↓ Significant decrease compared with Survey 8 (Jul)

D25. Would you be any more or less likely to do the following if it were a condition that everyone doing so needed to show an NHS COVID pass?  
Unweighted base: All respondents: 1021

Ethnic minorities, those unlikely to get vaccinated and those in the most deprived communities are among those particularly less likely to do each activity **if an NHS COVID Pass was needed**. 1 in 3 (36%) of those less likely to do each, say they don't think NHS COVID Passes will work; an increased proportion think they're not necessary (31%)

- % 'less likely' to visit non-essential shops significantly higher than average (18%) among:**
- Those unlikely to have vaccine (40%)
  - Muslim respondents (38%)
  - Ethnic minorities (31%)
  - Students (31%)
  - Those who have had coronavirus but not confirmed by test (30%)
  - Have served in armed forces (30%)
  - Carers (30%) and where someone in household is at high risk of COVID (23%)
  - Respondents in Rochdale and Oldham (27% in each case)
  - Respondents in most deprived communities (24%)
  - Males (23%)
  - 25-44 year olds (23%)

- % 'less likely' to attend large scale events significantly higher than average (21%) among:**
- Where English is not their first language (46%)
  - Muslim respondents (45%)
  - Those unlikely to have vaccine (42%)
  - Ethnic minorities (37%)
  - Students (37%) and those employed full or part time (23%)
  - Have served in armed forces (37%)
  - Respondents in Rochdale (31%)
  - Carers (30%) and where someone in household is at high risk of COVID (27%)
  - Have children under 5 years (30%)
  - 16-24 (28%) and 25-44 yr olds (26%)
  - Respondents in most deprived communities (27%)
  - Qualified to degree level or above (26%)
  - Those who have had coronavirus whether confirmed by test (26%) or not (29%)



↑ Significant increase compared with Survey 8 (Jul)



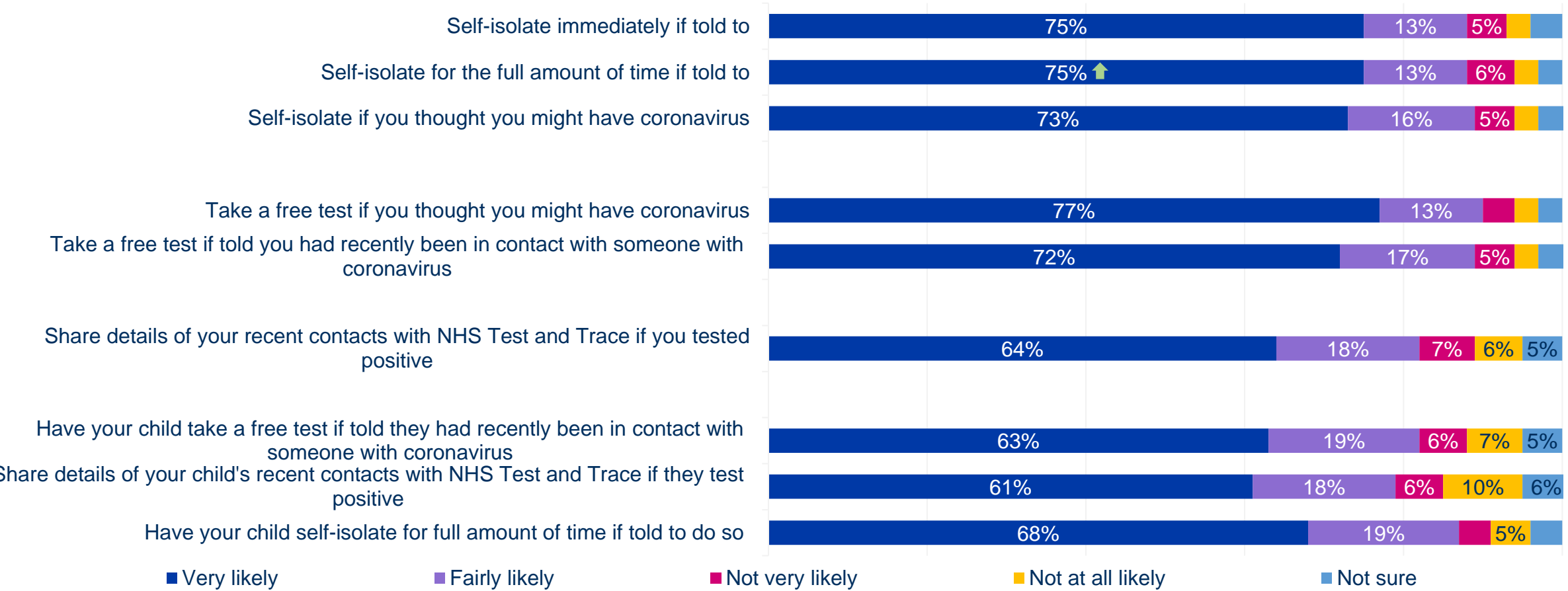
# Test, trace, isolate, vaccinate

Test & Trace compliance [page 63](#)  
Rapid testing [pages 64-67](#)  
Self-isolation [pages 68-70](#)  
Sharing contacts [page 71](#)  
Use of NHS COVID-19 app [pages 72-73](#)

Vaccine uptake [pages 74-76](#)  
Vaccinating children [pages 77-79](#)



There has been little change since July in the proportion of respondents that say they are **likely to follow each of the main NHS Test and Trace requirements** now in place, with around two thirds or more ‘very likely’ to do each. While an increased proportion are very likely to self-isolate for the full amount of time if told to (75% cf. 72% in July), this still remains lower than earlier in the year

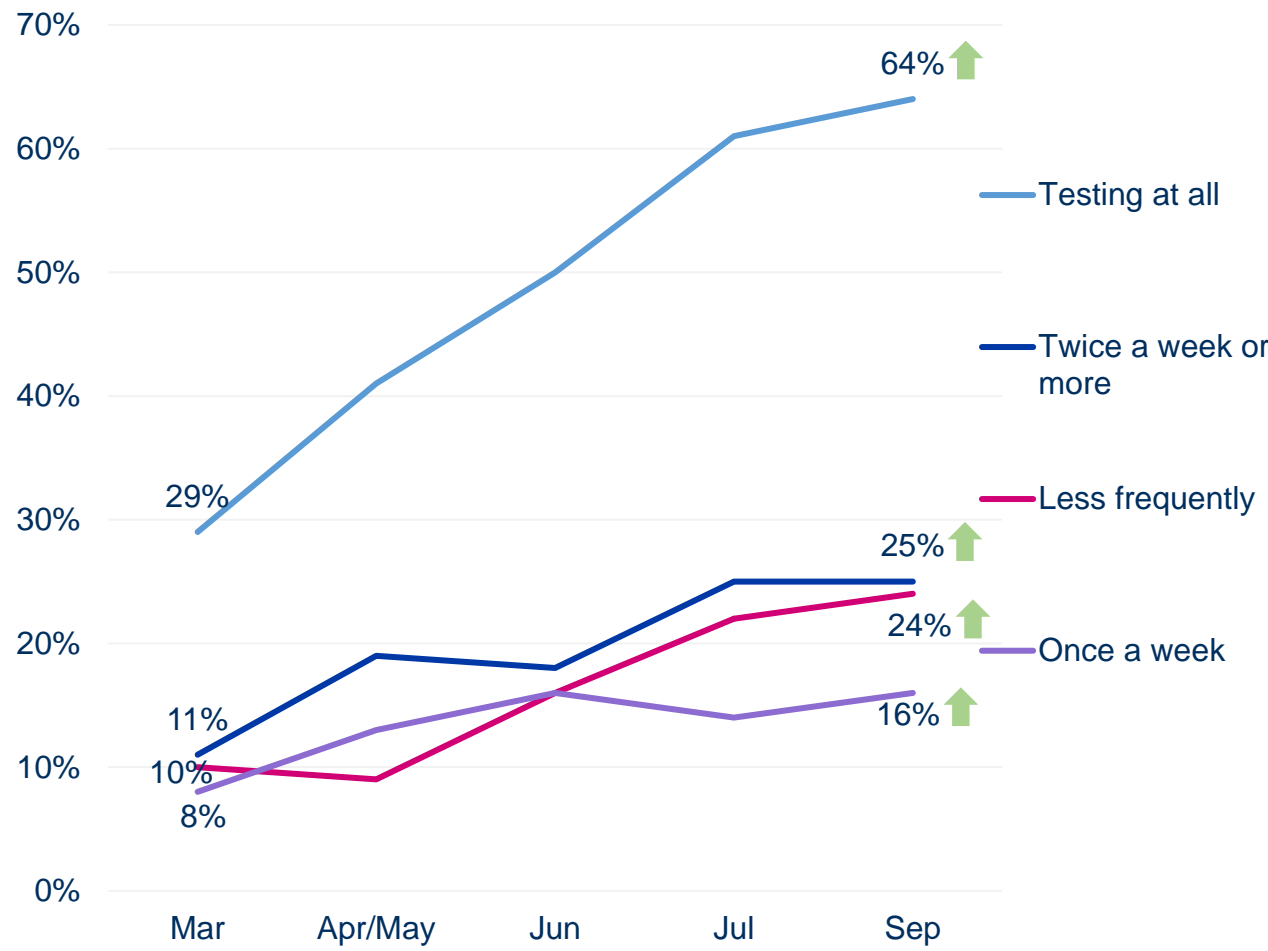


↑ Significant increase compared with Survey 8 (Jul)

D5. How likely would you be to do each of the following?  
Unweighted base: All respondents: 1021

While only 1 in 4 (25%) are **taking rapid asymptomatic tests** twice a week or more, two thirds (64%) are now testing at all, which is the highest rate seen in the survey so far

Taking asymptomatic tests



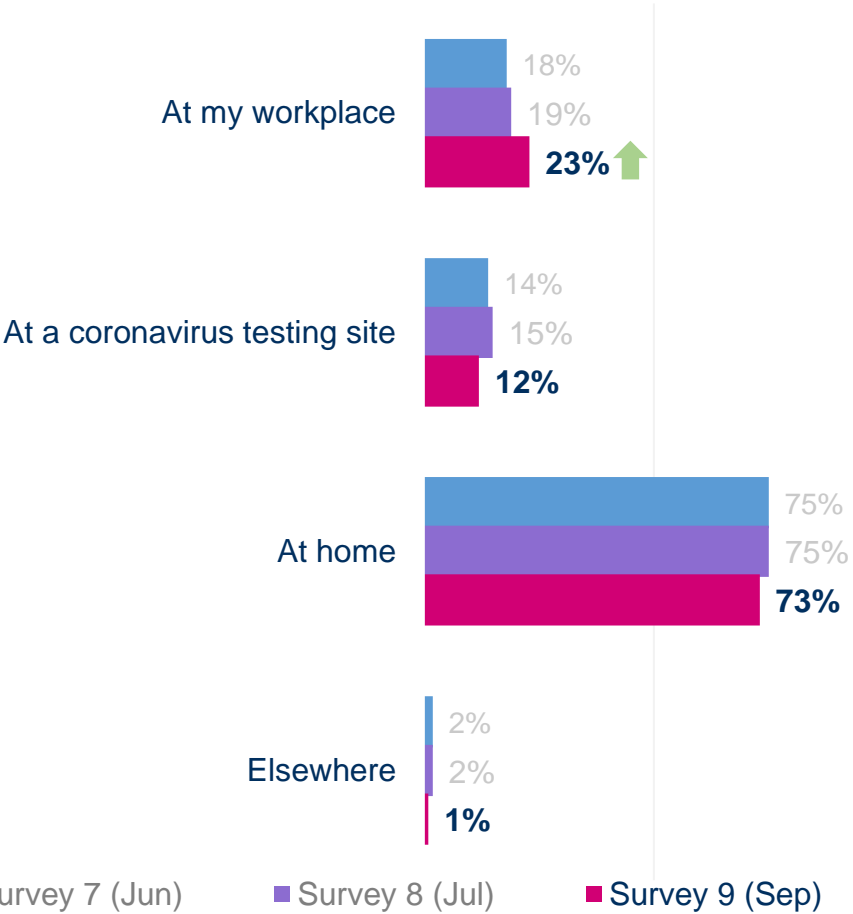
↑ Significant increase compared with Survey 5 (Mar)

D20a. Are you taking these tests?  
Unweighted base: 1021 (All respondents) \*\* Base below 50

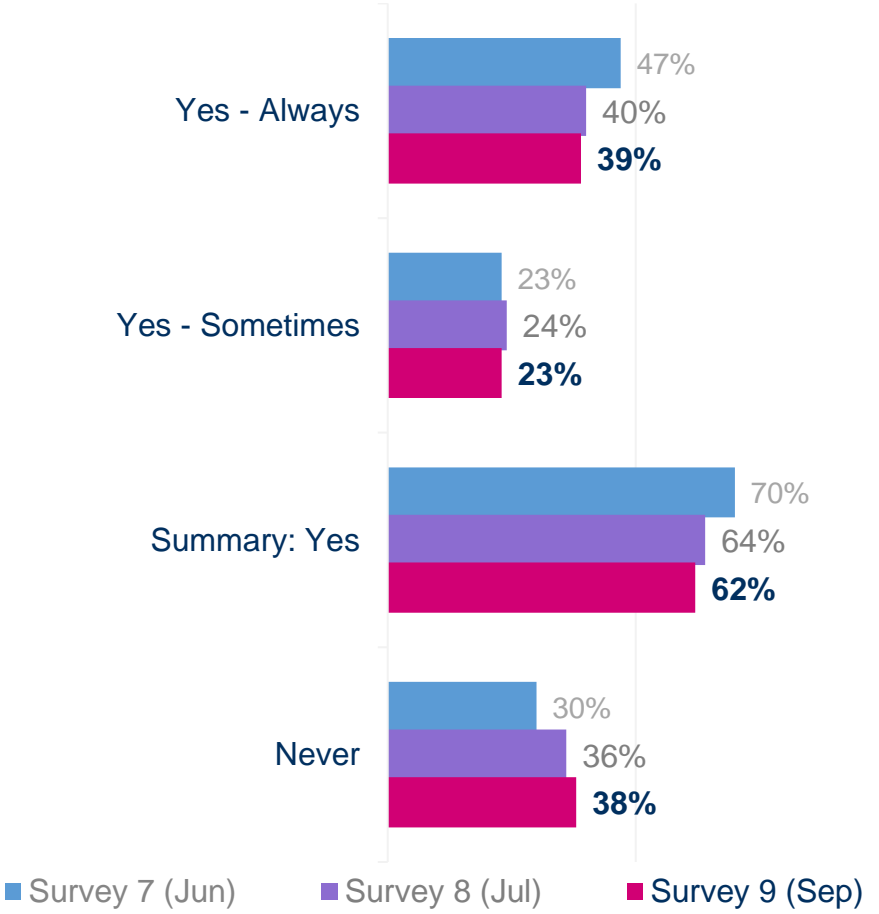
Sub-groups significantly more likely to be 'testing at all' compared to average (64%) include:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Those working in education (91%) and respondents who have served in armed forces (88%)</li><li>Carers (86%) and where personally at high risk of COVID (71%)</li><li>Where English is not their first language (83%)</li><li>Have children in early years (80%), primary school (81%) or secondary school (78%)</li><li>Not heterosexual (78%)</li><li>Muslim respondents (75%)</li><li>16-24 (73%) and 25-44 yr olds (74%)</li><li>Those extremely/very worried about coronavirus (74%) and those who have had coronavirus whether confirmed by test (83%) or not (73%)</li><li>Ethnic minorities (73%)</li><li>Work full time (73%), students (84%)</li></ul>
Sub-groups significantly less likely to be 'testing at all' compared to average (64%) include:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Respondents in Salford (52%) and the least deprived communities (54%)</li><li>Retired (46%) and looking after the home (48%)**</li><li>Aged 65+ (45%)</li><li>Those not likely or not sure about receiving the vaccine (44%)</li><li>No qualifications (41%)**</li></ul>

The majority of tests continue to be done at home (73%), although there has been an increase since July in the proportion testing at work (up to 23%). While around 2 in 5 (39%) of those testing at home always input results into GOV.UK, almost the same proportion (38%) never do so.

Where tests are taken



Whether Inputting results into GOV.UK



↑ Significant increase compared with Survey 8 (Jun)

D20a. Are you taking these tests?  
D20b. Where are you taking these tests?  
D20d. After taking these tests, do you input your results into gov.uk?  
Unweighted base: 1021 (All respondents); 654 (Where taking tests); 488 (Where taking tests at home)

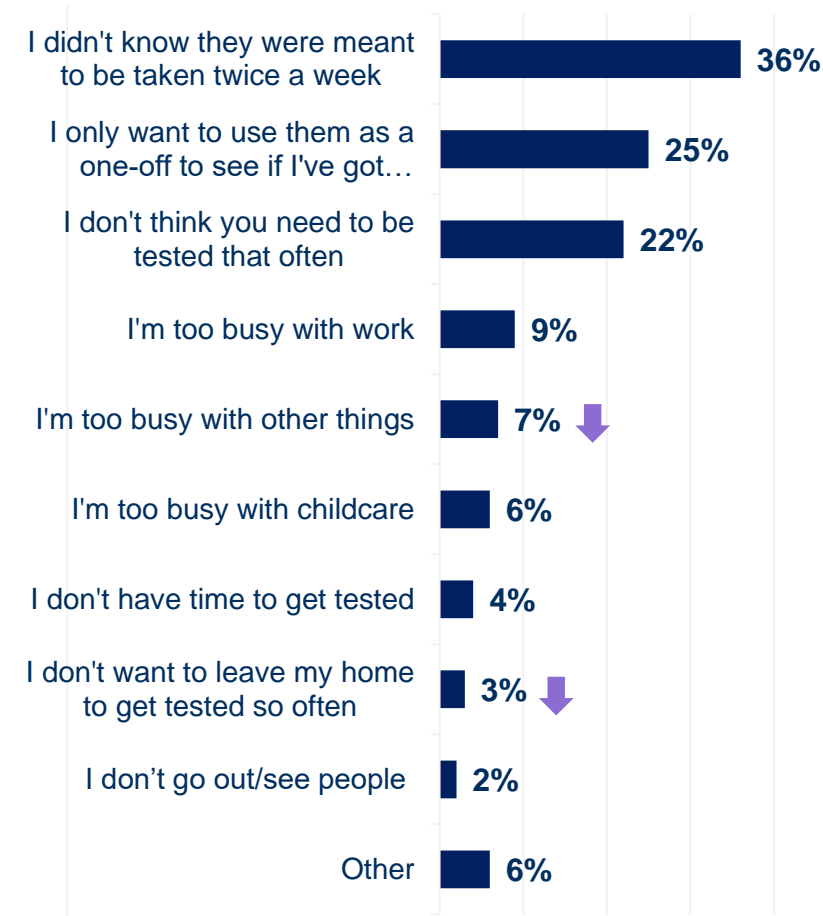
The most common **reason for respondents not testing at all** is not seeing the point, although mention of this has reduced since July (down to 29% cf. 35%). Just over 1 in 5 (22%) believe they don't need to because they have been vaccinated. Lack of awareness remains top reason for not testing twice a week.

Reasons for not taking tests at all...



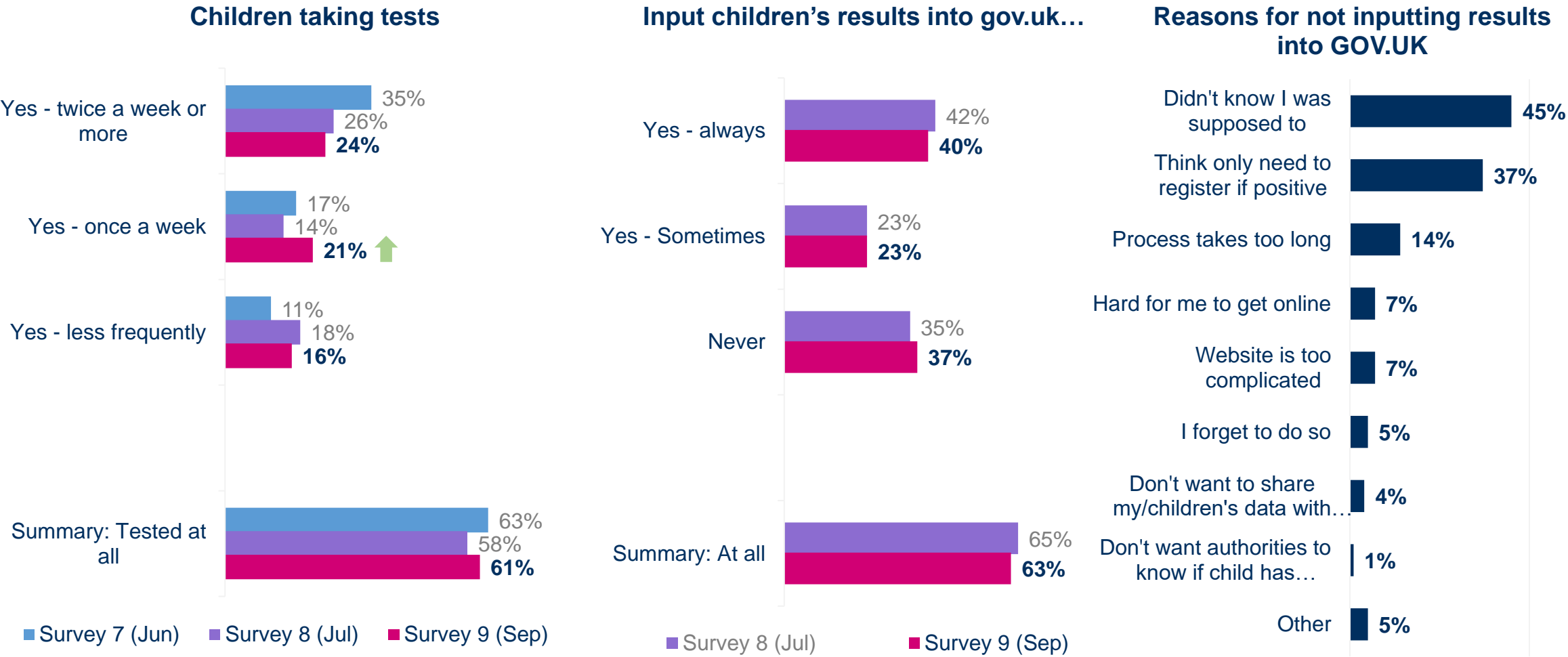
↓ Significant decrease compared with Survey 8 (Jul)

Where testing but not twice a week...



D21a. Why have you not taken the tests?  
D20c. It is recommended these tests are taken at least twice a week, has anything prevented you from doing so?  
Unweighted base: 367 (Where not taking tests); 414 (Where taking tests less than twice weekly)

Around 3 in 5 (61%) parents say their **children take rapid tests** at all; but just 40% of these always input their results into gov.uk (consistent with July). Not knowing they were supposed to or only thinking they needed to if positive are the main **reasons given for not inputting results**

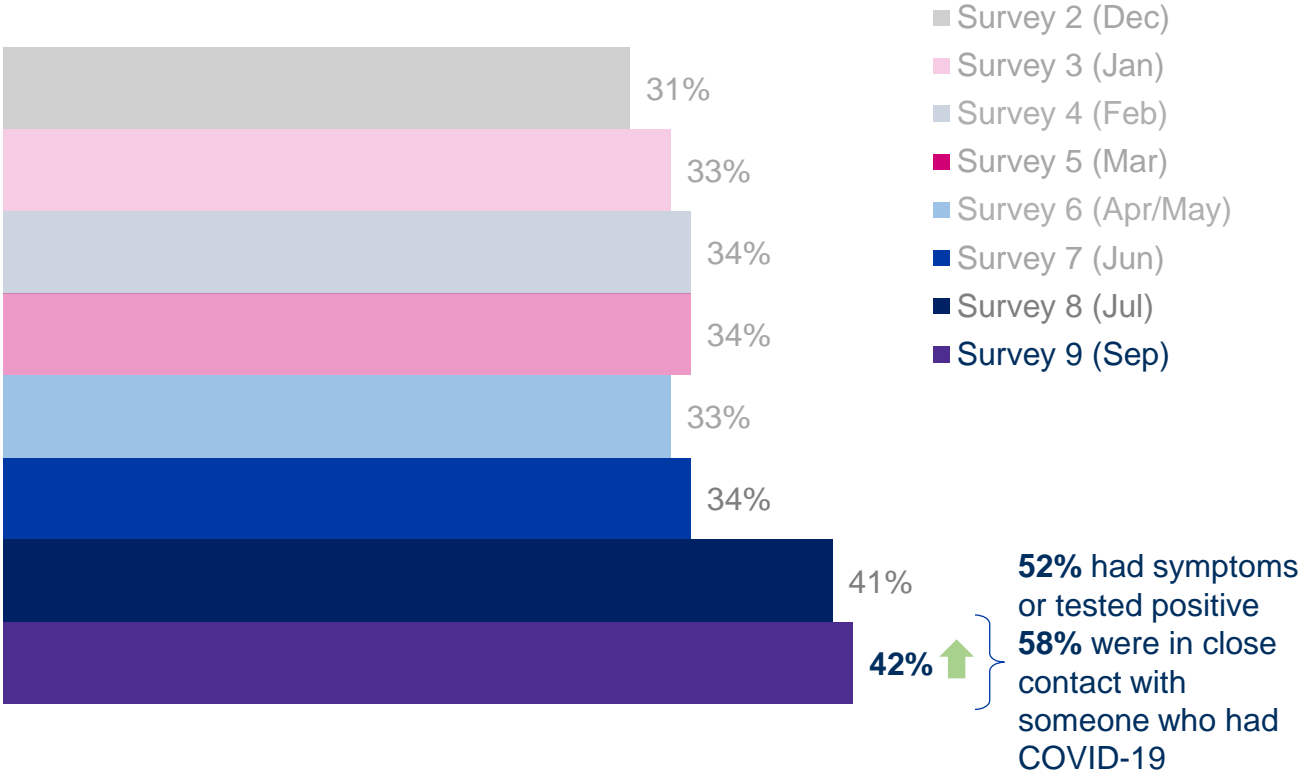


↑ Significant increase compared with Survey 8 (Jul)

D20aa. Are your children taking these tests? D20g. After their home COVID tests do you or your children input results into gov.uk?  
D20f. Why do you not always input your/your children's results into gov.uk?  
Unweighted base: 459 (Where have children in place of education or childcare) 143 (Where children are currently taking tests) 312 (Where do not always reports results)

Following the significant increase in July, the proportion of those who have **needed to self-isolate at some point** remains at just over two fifths (42%). In just over half (52%) of these cases the respondent had symptoms, while a slightly higher proportion (58%) had come into contact with someone who had COVID. Among 16-24 year olds more than two thirds (69%) have needed to self isolate

Those who needed to self-isolate due to symptoms, a positive test, or being a close contact of someone with COVID-19



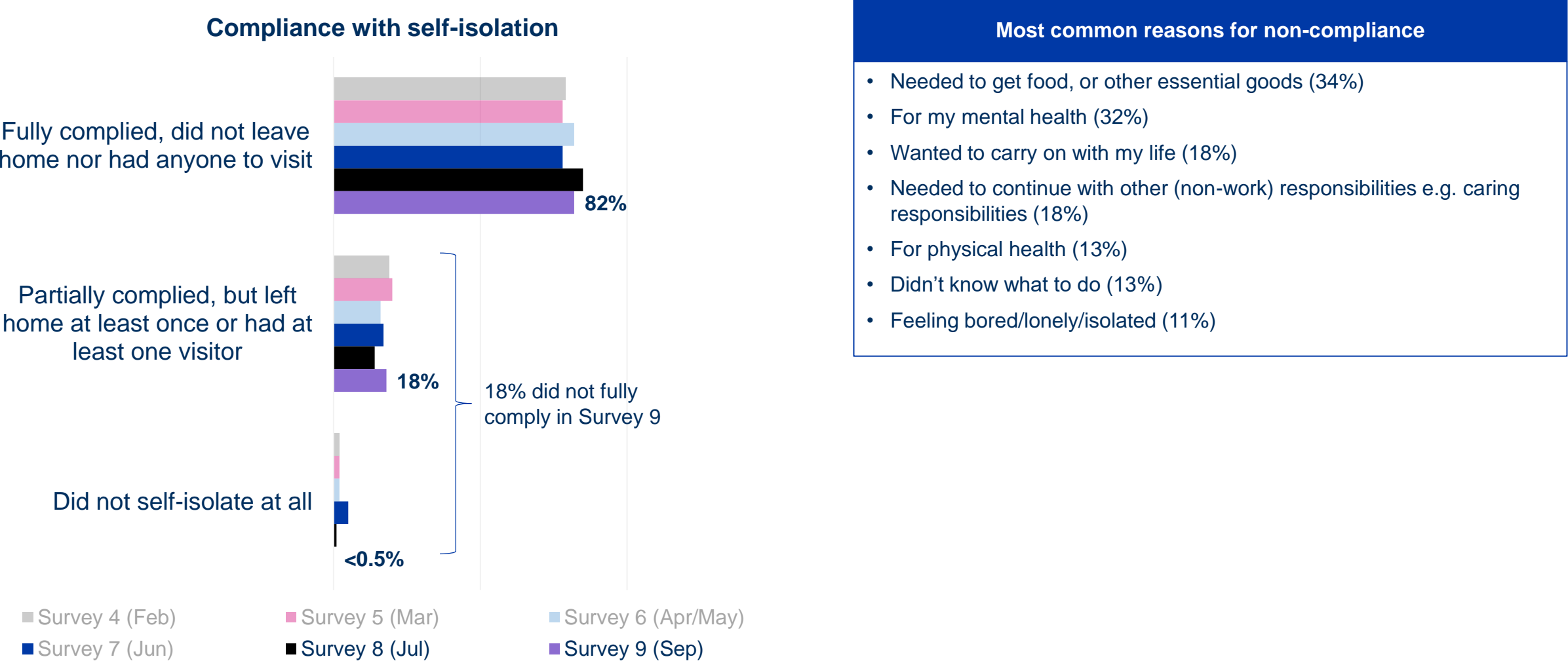
↑ Significant increase compared with Survey 2 (Dec)

B25. Have you needed to self-isolate due to symptoms, a positive test, or being a close contact of someone with coronavirus?  
Unweighted base: 1021 (All respondents)      \*\*Low base under 50  
Change in question codes between waves 3 and 4

The proportion that have needed to self-isolate - significantly higher among (cf. 42% GM average):

- Students (71%) and those that work full time (51%)
- 16-24 (69%) and 25-44yr olds (53%)
- Have a learning disability (66%)\*\*
- Those who work in health and social work (65%) or education (68%)\*\* or have served in armed forces (72%)
- Muslim respondents (62%)
- Someone else in household is at high risk of COVID (58%)
- Have children under 5 years (57%), at primary school (59%), secondary school (52%) or college (62%)
- Ethnic minorities (57%) and in particular Asian (56%) and Mixed (69%)\*\* ethnicities.
- Where English is not their first language (56%)
- Carers (55%)
- Not heterosexual (54%)
- Qualified to degree level and above (50%)
- Live in the most deprived communities (47%)

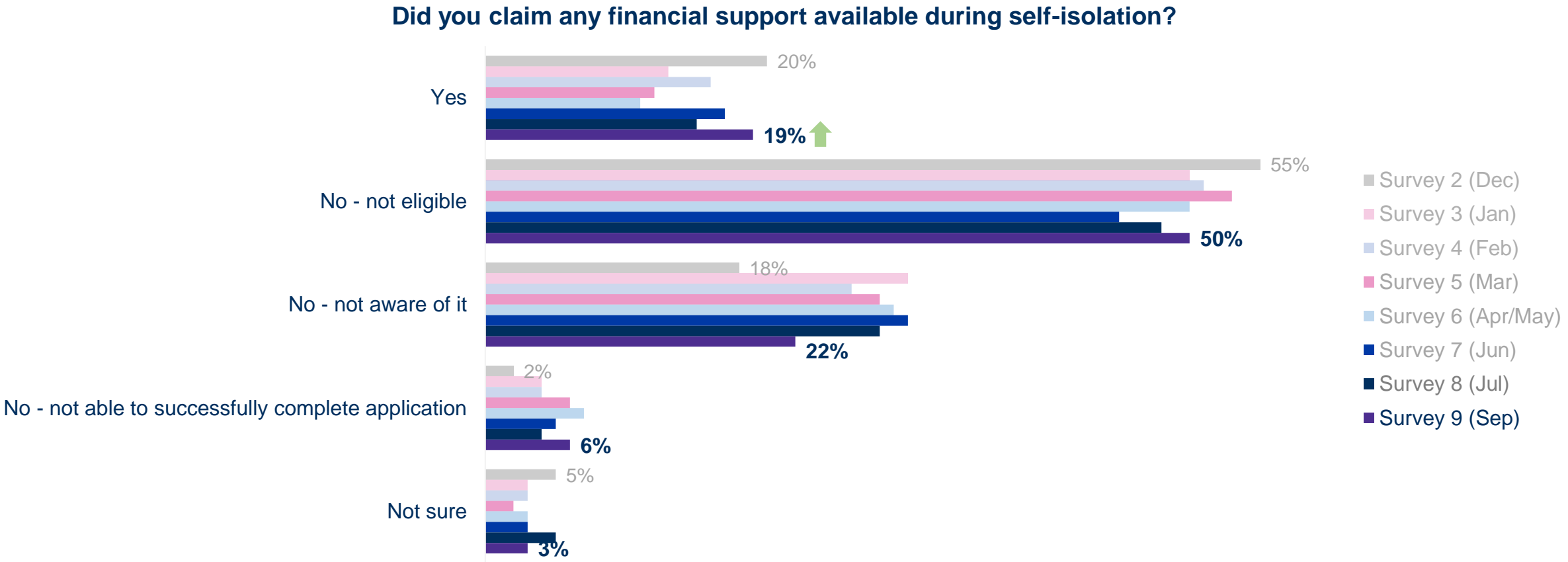
The proportion that have **fully complied with self-isolation rules** has also stabilised (at 82%) after the significant increase in July. Needing essentials and for their mental health remain the most frequently mentioned reasons for not fully complying



B25a. Which of the following best describes what you did in your most recent period of self-isolation?  
Unweighted base: 414 (Where needed to self-isolate); B25b. Why did you not fully comply/self-isolate?  
Unweighted base: 69 (Where did not self-isolate)



Around 1 in 5 (19%) respondents who have had to self-isolate have **successfully claimed financial support** which is a significant increase on July and the highest since December. Half (50%) have not applied because they say they are not eligible for support



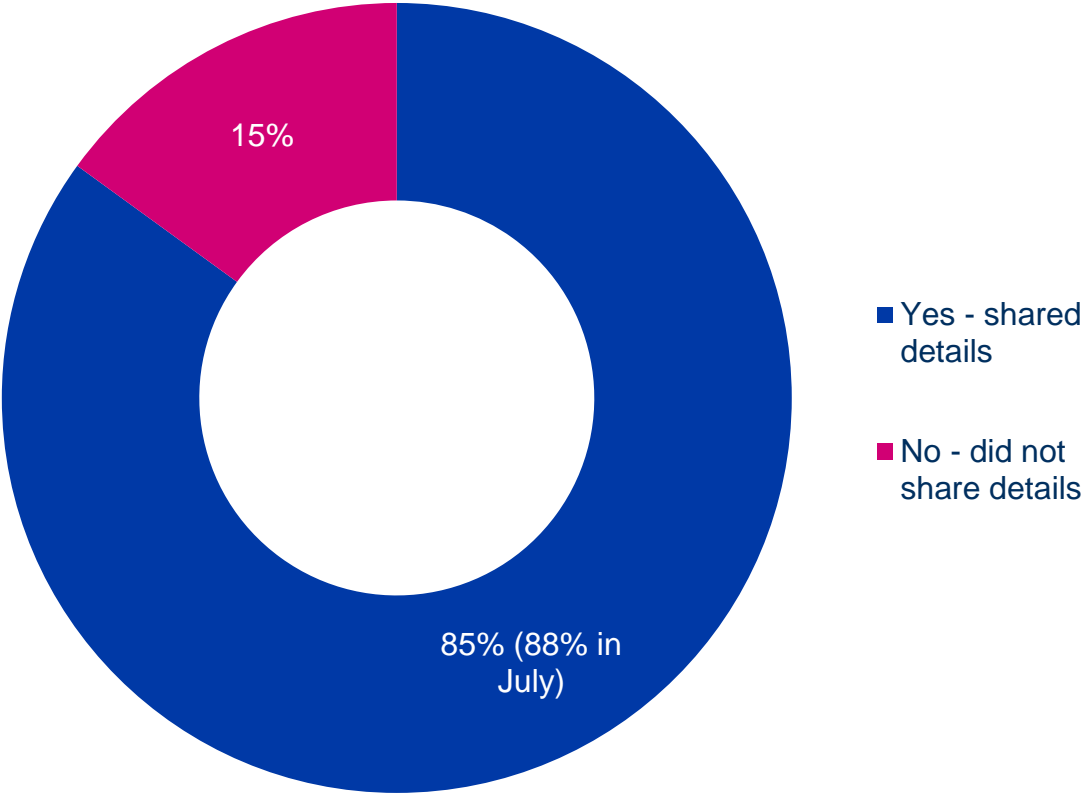
Sub-groups significantly more likely than average (19%) to have claimed include: males (25% cf. 13% of females), those aged 25-44 yrs (30%), those with a disability (29%), carers (55%), those qualified to degree and above (26%), those who have served in armed forces (63%) and respondents in the most deprived communities (26%)

B26 Did you claim the financial support payment available to some people during self-isolation?  
Unweighted base: Between 260 – 414 across surveys 2-9 (Those who self-isolated)  
From survey 7 the question wording was amended to include all forms of financial support

↑ Significant increase compared with Survey 8 (Jul)

Similar to July, close to 9 in 10 (85%) of the respondents who have tested positive for COVID-19 say they have **shared details of all their recent contacts and places with NHS Test and Trace**

Sharing details of all recent close contacts and places they had recently been with NHS Test and Trace after testing positive...

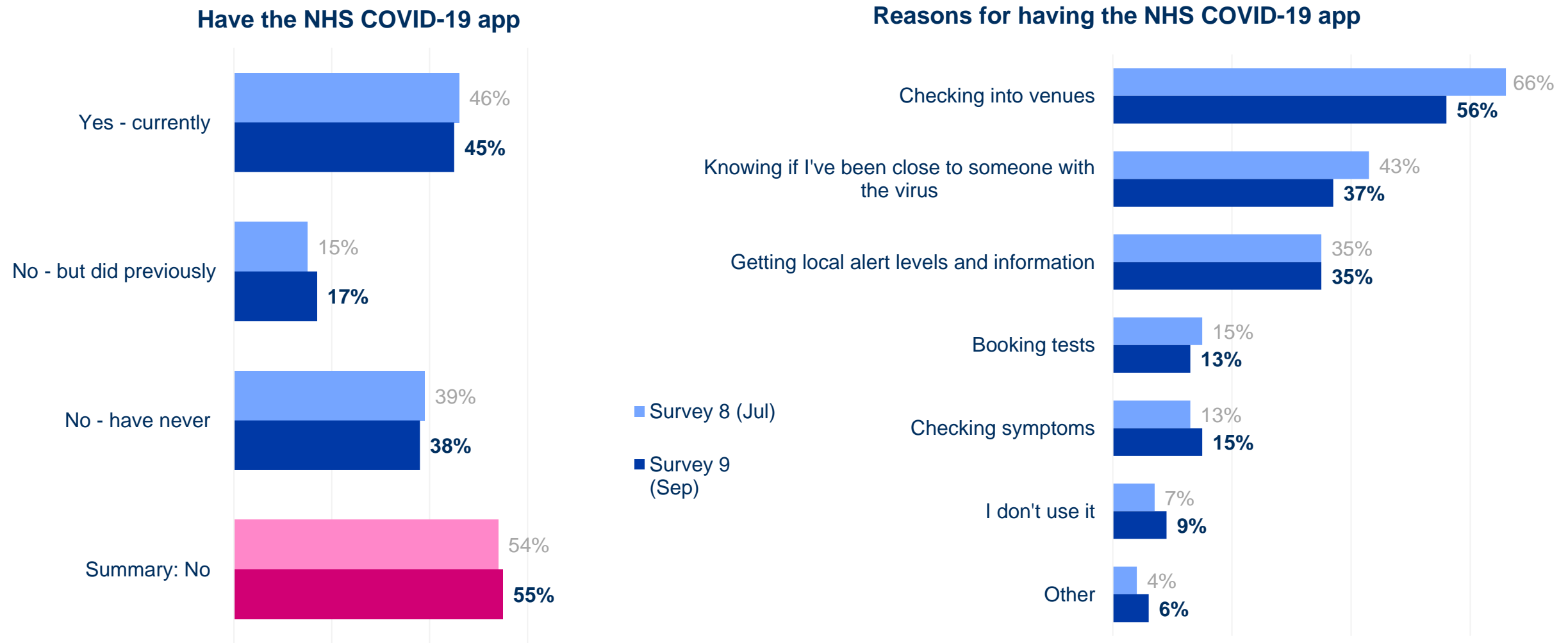


**Certain demographic groups are more likely to share their details with NHS Test and Trace (cf. 85% GM average):**

- Women are more likely than men (92% vs 78%)
- Respondents aged 64 or younger are much more likely to share their details than those aged over 65 (87% cf. 59%)
- Those from an Ethnic Minority\*\* are much more likely to than those who are White British (97% cf. 81%)
- Those with a disability\*\* are more likely to than those without (95% cf. 83)

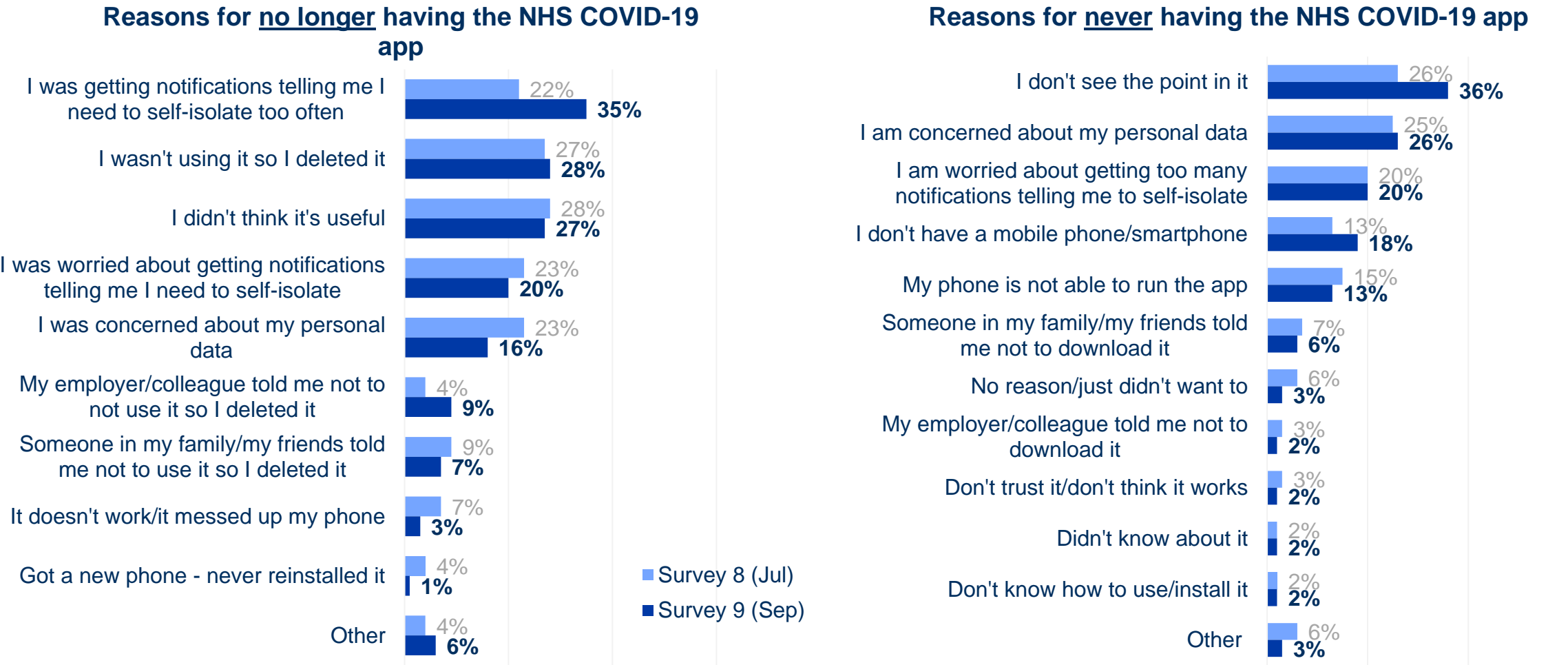
B24b. After testing positive, did you share details of all of your recent close contacts and places you had recently been with NHS Test and Trace?  
Unweighted base: 188 (Those who have had coronavirus, and had it confirmed by a test) \*\*Low base under 50

The proportion of respondents who say they have **the NHS COVID-19 app** has remained the same as in July, at just under half (45%). However, respondents are now less likely to be using the app in order to check in to venues or to know if they've been close to someone with the virus



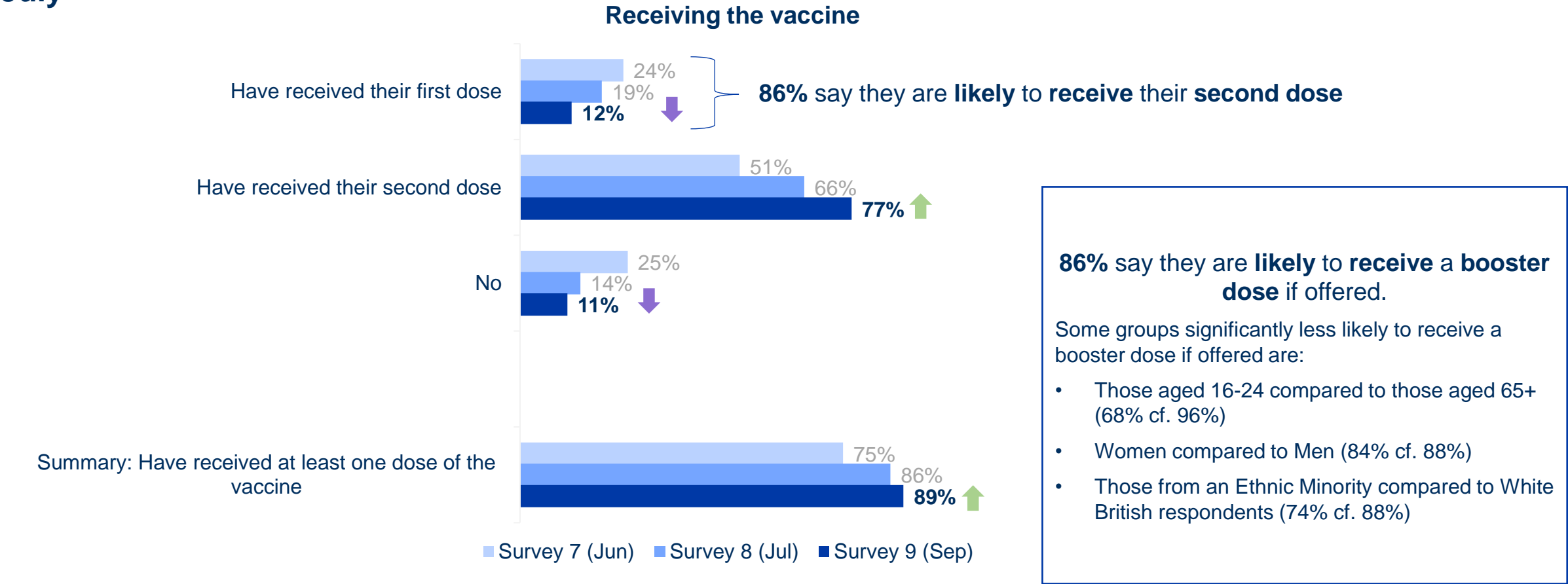
D5a. Do you have the NHS COVID-19 app?  
D5b. What do you use the NHS COVID-19 app for?  
Unweighted base: Survey 8: 1017; Survey 9: 1021 (All respondents); 461 (Where have the app)

Those who **no longer have the NHS COVID-19 app** are much more likely than they were in July to say they don't have it because they were getting notifications telling them to self-isolate too often. Those who **have never had it** are much more likely than they were in July to say they don't see the point in it



D5c. Why do you no longer have the NHS COVID-19 app?  
D5d. Why have you never had the NHS COVID-19 app?  
Unweighted base: Survey 8: 146; Survey 9: 174 (Where no longer have the app); Survey 8: 398; Survey 9: 386 (Where never had the app)

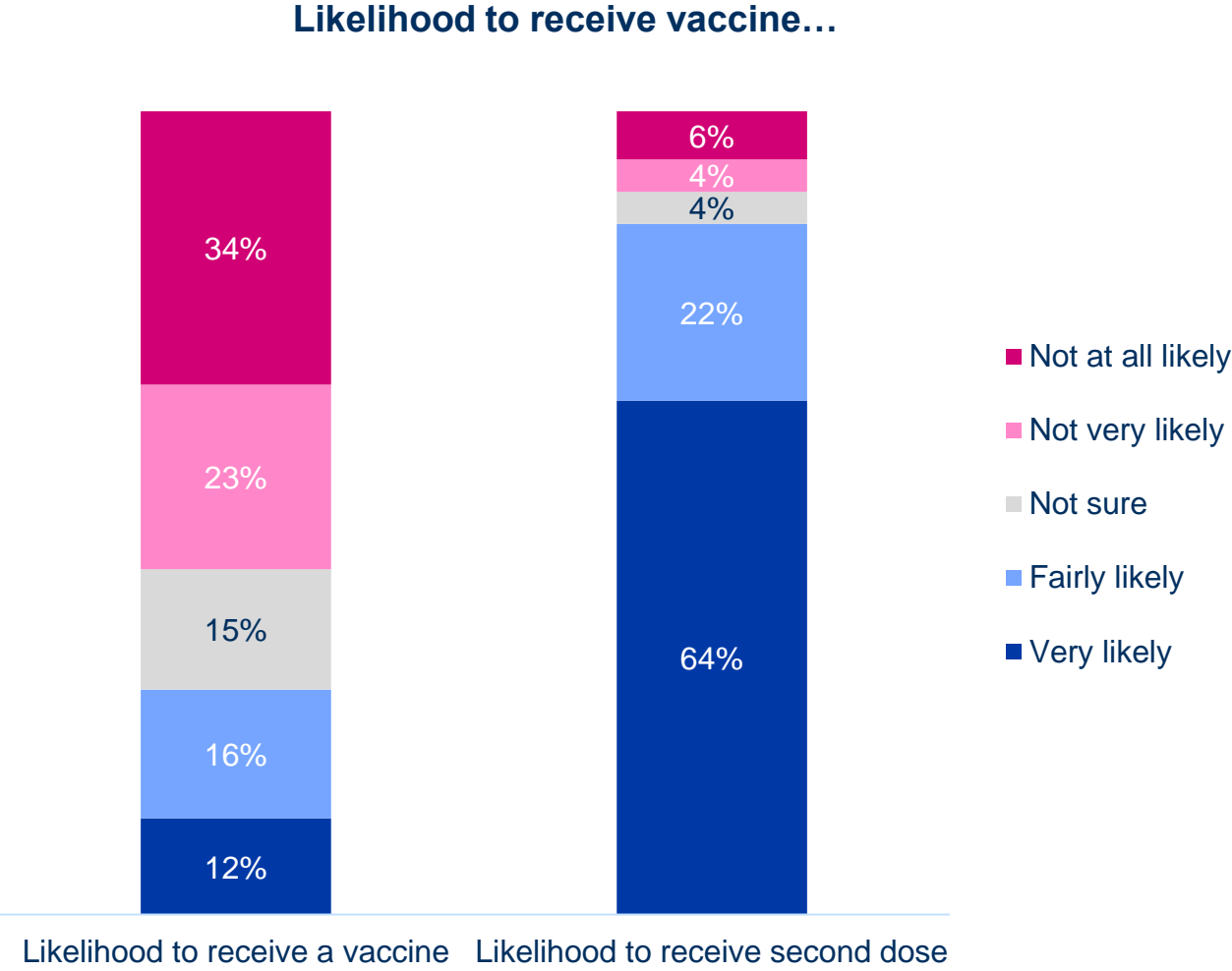
The proportion of residents **who are double vaccinated** continues to grow – over three quarters have now had two doses, up from a third in July. Almost 9 in 10 (86%) of those who have had at least one dose say they **would have a booster dose if offered** – but this represents a significant decline since July



↑ Significant increase compared with Survey 8 (Jul)    ↓ Significant decrease compared with Survey 8 (Jul)

D17. Have you received your coronavirus vaccine? /D17a. How likely are you to receive your second dose? / D19\_w8. Are you likely to receive a booster dose if offered?  
Unweighted base: Survey 7: 1013; Survey 8: 1017; Survey 9: 1021 (All respondents); 103 (Where had 1st dose); 912 (where had at least one dose)  
*At time of fieldwork, vaccines were available to the entire adult population (16+)*

Of those who are yet to receive the vaccine, over half say they are not very or not at all likely **to receive a vaccine in the future**. For those who have had a first dose but not a second, over four fifths (86%) intend to get a second dose – although this is significantly down from 94% in July



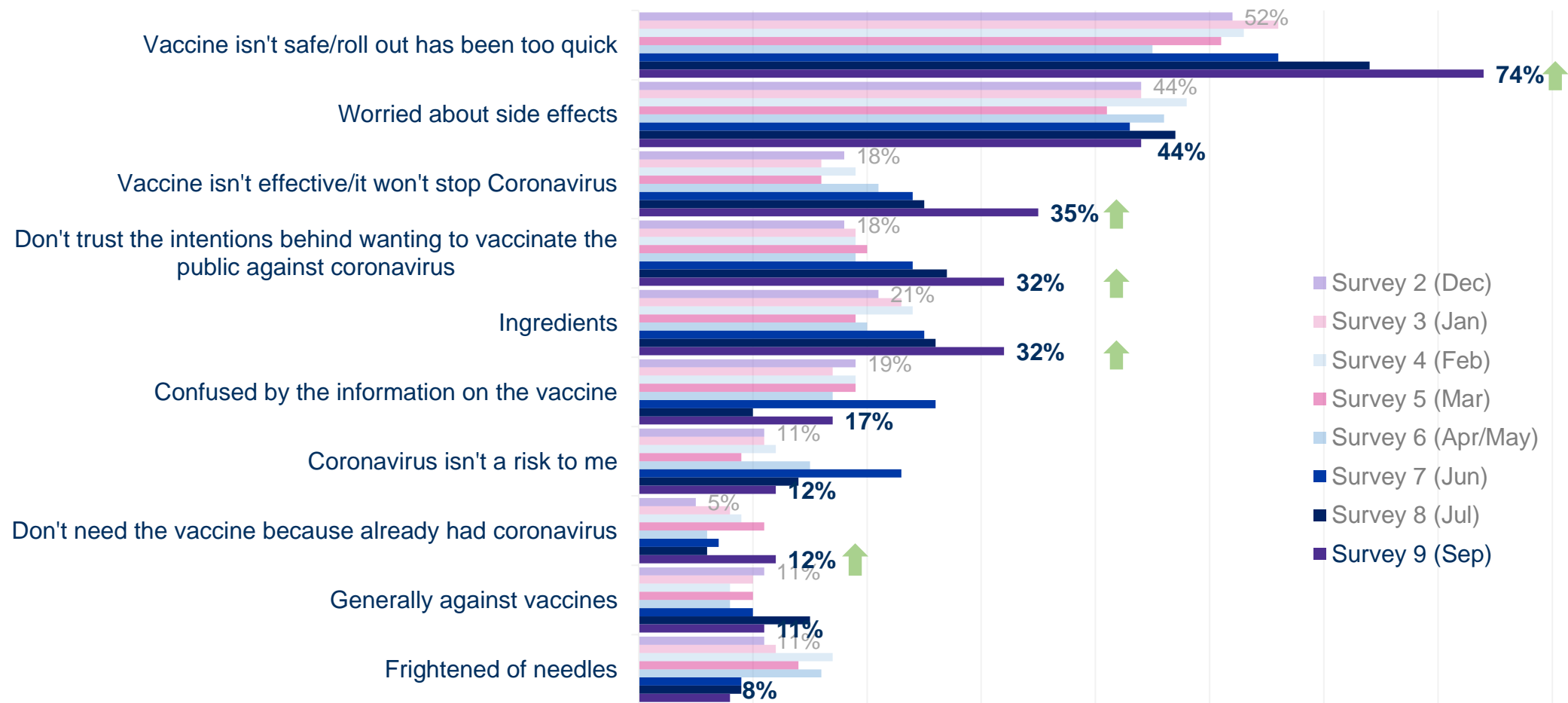
Not very or not at all likely to receive the vaccine - significantly higher among (cf. 56% GM average):

- Those who are working full-time (80%)
- Those with very low anxiety about the pandemic (79%)
- Those not very or not at all worried about coronavirus (75%)
- Those educated to GCSE level or below (72%)
- Male (71%)
- Those aged 25-34 (71%)
- Those who have been to a town centre (69%)
- Those who are not working from home at all (68%)
- Those who have had someone in their household lose their job due to coronavirus (67%)\*\*
- Those who are unsure whether they have had coronavirus (66%)\*\*
- Those who have been to a city centre (66%)

D5/6A.How likely are you to receive your coronavirus vaccine? / D17A. Are you likely to receive your second dose?  
Unweighted base: 218 (Those who have not received a vaccine), 103 (Those who have received one dose) \*\*Low base under 50

Of those who say they are **unlikely to get the vaccine**, there appears to have been a notable increase in the proportion saying it is because they believe it isn't safe or won't stop coronavirus. However, it is important to note that those who do not want to get vaccinated are an increasingly small group

Reasons for not getting vaccinated

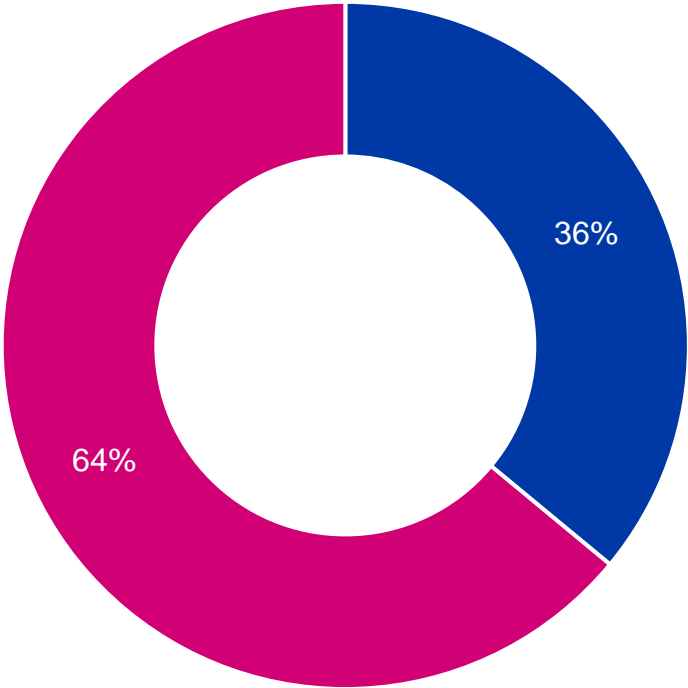


↑ Significant increase compared with Survey 2 (Dec)



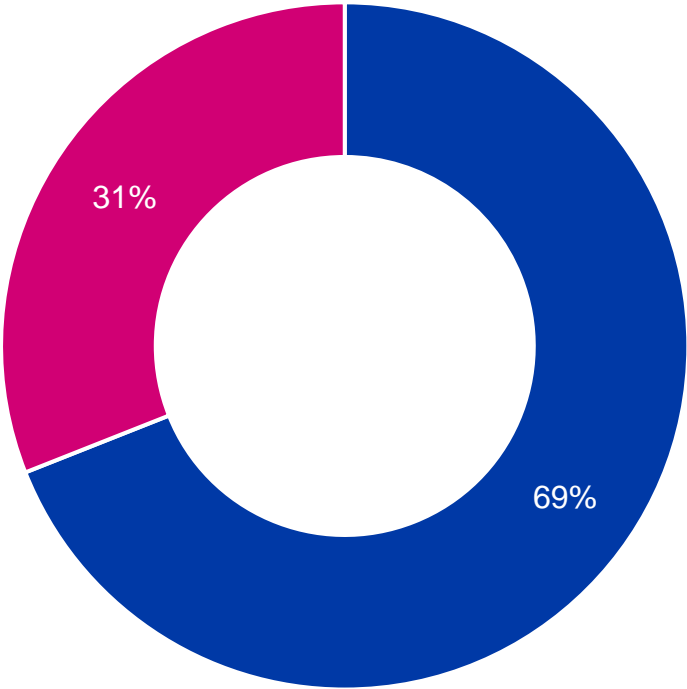
At the time of fieldwork, a third of those with children aged 12-17 said that their child in this age group had been **offered the vaccine**. Of those offered, two thirds have **received the vaccine**

Have children aged 12-17 been offered the vaccine



■ Yes ■ No

Have children aged 12-17 had the vaccine



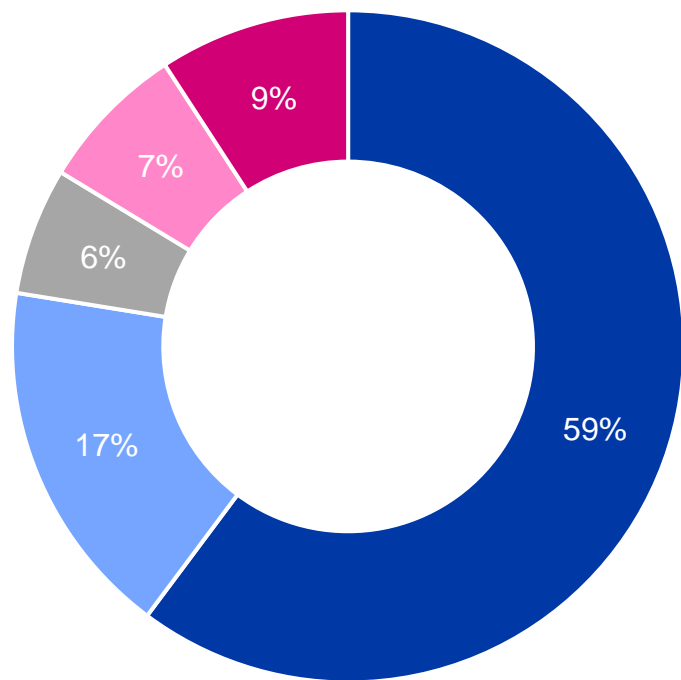
Of those whose children have been vaccinated, the main reasons for doing so are...\*

- It will help keep me/my household safe from the virus (57%)
- My child can socialise more safely (45%)
- The government has asked that everyone gets vaccinated (39%)
- The vaccine will keep them safe from the virus (36%)
- They told me they want to be vaccinated (32%)
- They are at high risk of being seriously ill or dying from the virus (30%)
- Someone in my household is at high risk of being seriously ill or dying from the virus (24%)

D23. Have all of your children aged 12-17 already been offered a COVID-19 vaccine? / D24. Have all of your children aged 12-17 already had the COVID-19 vaccine? / D27. Why did you get your child vaccinated? Unweighted base: 165 (Those who have a child aged 12-17); 59 (Those who have a child aged 12-17 who have been offered the vaccine); 42 (Those whose child, aged 12-17, has been vaccinated). *At time of fieldwork, vaccines were available all children aged 12+* \*Please note base size under 50

Of those whose children aged 12-17 have not yet been vaccinated, three quarters of parents (76%) are **likely to have their child receive the vaccine** – with 59% very likely and 17% fairly likely. This is primarily because they feel the vaccine will keep them and their household safe.

Likelihood to have their child vaccinated



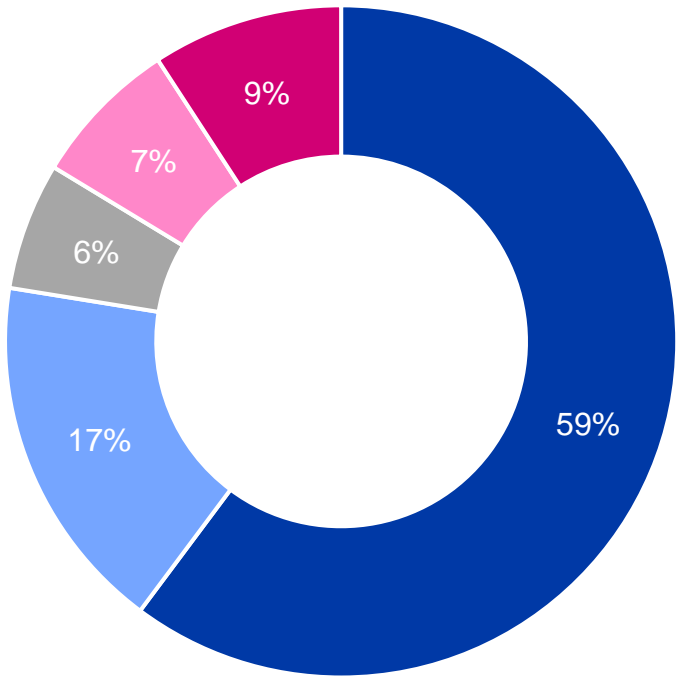
■ Very likely ■ Fairly likely ■ Not sure ■ Not very likely ■ Not at all likely

Of those who are likely to have their children vaccinated, the main reasons for doing so are...

- The vaccine will keep them safe from the virus (60%)
- It will help keep me/my household safe from the virus (38%)
- They can stay in education more safely (36%)
- They can socialise more safely (32%)
- The government has asked that everyone gets vaccinated (29%)
- They have told me they want to be vaccinated (27%)
- They don't have to self-isolate and stay at home if they have the vaccine (17%)
- They are at high risk of catching the virus (10%)
- Their school / college / education setting has asked that everyone gets vaccinated (10%)

Under one in five of parents (16%) whose children aged 12-17 have not been vaccinated are **unlikely to allow them to receive the vaccine**. This is most commonly because they are worried about the side effects it may cause, or because they recall experts saying children under 16 don't need the vaccine

Likelihood to have their child vaccinated



■ Very likely ■ Fairly likely ■ Not sure ■ Not very likely ■ Not at all likely

**Of those who are not likely to have their children vaccinated, the main reasons for not doing so are...\***

- I'm worried about side effects (67%)
- Experts have said children under 16 don't need the vaccine (46%)
- The vaccine's testing and roll out has been too quick (45%)
- I don't think the vaccine is effective/it won't stop coronavirus (38%)
- I'm worried about potential impacts on their ability to have children (38%)
- The information on the vaccine is confusing (34%)
- I don't trust the intentions behind wanting to vaccinate the public against coronavirus (34%)
- I don't think the vaccine is safe (33%)

D25. For your children aged 12-17, who have not yet been vaccinated, how likely is it you would allow them get the COVID-19 vaccine? D23a. Why are you not likely to have your children receive a vaccine against coronavirus? Unweighted base: 123 (Those who have a child aged 12-17 who have not been offered vaccine or not yet had it); 22 (Those who have a child aged 12-17 unlikely to be allowed to be vaccinated). *At time of fieldwork, vaccines were available all children aged 12+* \*Please note base size under 50

